





## NEWFOUNDLAND IS UNDER DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT

Canadian Upper House Discusses the Union of the Colony With Canada

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
OTTAWA, Ont.—Charles E. Tanner, Senator, on the suggestion of Raul Dandurand, government leader in the upper chamber, yesterday changed his resolution on the union of Newfoundland to the following: In the opinion of the Senate, Canada should consider in a friendly spirit any proposals for union with Newfoundland.

Mr. Dandurand, in closing the debate on this resolution, said Newfoundland was represented at the Quebec conference preceding confederation and joined in the unanimous resolution for the confederation of the British colonies in North America, but did not implement this agreement. It was not necessary to receive further authority from the Imperial Government to include Newfoundland in confederation, as this had been conferred by the British North American Act.

Senator Dandurand added that he did not think the difficulties in the way of union were as great today as in the past. In Canada there were sentimental reasons for union, and union would benefit Newfoundland. Commercially and financially, the development of Newfoundland was very slow, nor was there any rapid increase in population, there being only 258,000 on that island. If Newfoundland joined Canada this country would give it financial assistance in the development of the natural resources of its barren areas. In its internal territory there were only 5000 people. Any development by Newfoundland alone would be very slow. Exports to Newfoundland were \$13,000,000 annually and imports from that country \$25,000,000. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Senate adjourned until Tuesday evening April 27 and the lower house until April 10.

## OHIO HARMONY MOVE ADVISED

(Continued from Page 1)

Willis delegates would be found voting for one of these two men.

There is much talk here as to whether the Lowden-Dawes forces will themselves carry on from where Mr. Willis left off or will organize an active coalition of all the candidates against Mr. Hoover, or permit the situation to rest and allow the issue to get a vote in the primary with the anti-Hoover vote casting its ballot for the Willis slate.

Under the Ohio absent voters' law the ballots must be prepared 30 days prior to the election. The Willis slate have already been mailed. This results in a situation that is believed makes it necessary for the election to be carried out as originally intended, with Mr. Willis being the choice, but now with the understanding that a vote for Mr. Willis was a vote against Mr. Hoover. Thirty-one of the 51 Willis delegates are listed as Lowden supporters.

## Gov. Donahy Will Appoint Democrat to Senate Vacancy

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
COLUMBUS, O.—Appointment of a Democrat to the United States Senate seat made vacant by the passing of Frank B. Willis (R.) is regarded as certain by Ohio political observers. The appointment rests in the hands of A. Vic Donahy, Democratic Governor, who is expected to make his choice within a few days from a half-dozen available and outstanding members of his own party.

Cyrus Locher of Cleveland, commerce director in the Donahy "Cabinet" and now a candidate for Senatorial nomination, is regarded as having the inside track and all things being equal, will probably be chosen until the November election.

Miss Florence Allen, Ohio Supreme Court judge, also is considered a promising prospect, although she is now a candidate for re-election. George White, Marietta national committeeman, and Claude Meeker, Columbus, for years a senatorial aspirant, are mentioned.

Other possibilities include James M. Cox, Dayton, presidential nominee in 1920; Newton D. Baker, Cleveland, Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet, and Alcee Pomeroy, Cleveland, former Senator.

Faced with the task of finding a good running mate for Senator

Simon D. Fess, Republicans may nominate Carmel I. Thompson, Cleveland, or Myers Y. Cooper, Cincinnati, formerly gubernatorial nominees. Chief Justice Carrington T. Marshall of the State Supreme Court and Thad H. Brown, Columbus, former secretary of state, also are mentioned.

The new turn of events will make it necessary to choose two United States Senators from Ohio next November.

It also complicates the presidential primary situation, as Senator Willis was a strong "favorite son" candidate. Willis delegates to the Republican convention will divide their strength among the several second choices they named. Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, has strength among the second choices. Hoover delegates, without the strong Willis opposition, are believed likely to improve their position considerably.

**Senator's Passing Came as He Was to Address Townsmen**  
DELAWARE, (AP)—United States Senator Frank B. Willis, Ohio's favorite son candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, passed on here while attending an old-fashioned homecoming celebration. He was about to deliver a campaign address to his fellow townsmen at Ohio Wesleyan University.

He was born at Lewis Center, Delaware county, O. His education was received in the public schools of that section and at Northern Ohio University, where after graduation he served for several years as a teacher.

He took up the study of law and in 1896 was admitted to the Ohio bar. Later he served in the General Assembly of his State. He entered the field of national politics in 1910 when he was elected to the House of Representatives. He served in the House until 1915, and then resigned to become Governor in 1921.

In the Senate, he was prominent among the dry forces and as chairman of the committee on insular possessions was active in securing legislation respecting these. He also was prominently identified with rivers and harbors and shipping legislation.

## BRITISH SAILORS' HEROISM REWARDED

Awards Made to Men Who Rescued Americans at Sea

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON.—The rescue last year of the British crew of the Antiope by the American liner, President Roosevelt, now has a counterpart in an almost equally dramatic event where the gallant rôle was similarly played by British sailors.

Attention is drawn to it by the Board of Trade in the announcement that it has received a number of awards granted by the United States Government to the officers and men of the British steamship Defender, which, last December, rescued two American citizens from the United States coast guard cutter Lincoln.

The Lincoln went ashore in heavy weather, with a rough sea and strong wind, but the Defender stood by and launched a boat which got within 10 feet of the burning vessel, the two survivors being eventually picked up.

## One of Washington Eagles Turns His Back on Capitol

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON.—Many who passed the Union Station Plaza, looking up to the Capitol one day recently, paused in amazement. One of the three bronze eagles that top the ornamental flagpoles had changed position. Normally it faces the Capitol. Now it turned its back to it. With wings outstretched to their full spread of eight feet, the 880-pound bird gazed wistfully off over the country, while the two other birds stared stolidly before them and heeded not the errant comrade.

The Government, being interested in how a bronze eagle reacts to spring weather and spring winds, set somebody to climb the pole to right the matter. While the Government is about it, it will give all the birds a new spring overcoat of "gold," to cost \$274.

## MEXICAN FEDERALISTS DEFEAT INSURGENTS

**MEXICO CITY (AP)**—Late dispatches tell of severe casualties suffered by insurgents in recent battles with federal troops. Delayed reports from Guadalajara said 29 were slain in a series of clashes with federal forces commanded by Gen. Rodrigo Quevedo and Villa Camacho at various points in the state of Jalisco. A group of 300 insurgents, under the orders of Angelan Michel, were defeated at Los Naranjos with serious losses.

El Universal reports that a battle at San Isidro resulted in the slaying of 117 insurgents and the capture of 60, including two Roman Catholic priests named Yargue and Larios. Both priests and 23 other prisoners were executed. Dispatches from Queretaro said Canon Marciano Tinajero, in charge of the bishopric there, and a priest, Fernando Garcia, have been arrested by the military authorities on charges of sedition.

## LONDON EDITOR SAYS PRESS CAN PACIFY NATIONS

Tells English-Speaking Union Avoidance of Unnecessary Comparisons Wise

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK.—"Present Anglo-American Relations" were discussed by speakers at a luncheon just given by the English-Speaking Union of the United States to S. K. Ratcliffe, of the New Statesman of London, at the Roosevelt Hotel.

Mr. Ratcliffe declared that if the press of both countries would avoid "unnecessary comparisons" a great deal of friction would be prevented. He said that English people generally need "a more practical knowledge of America and of its extraordinary development" in order to understand its foreign policies and its attitude on many questions.

"English people who visit the United States," he said, "should approach it from the viewpoint that it is a country unique in the world's history; unique as an experiment in social life and in government; unique as having produced a social life and civilization without parallel in the world."

"For the past 100 years the majority of English young people have been taught that the American colonies were right and have been given a correct appreciation of that great chapter in the freedom of English-speaking people."

The next move toward disarmament must be made by Great Britain, he said, "just as the next move of adjusting international indebtedness must come from the United States."

Arthur S. Draper, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune, emphasized the responsibility of the press in maintaining international good will. He declared that American newspapers "give a more complete and comprehensive report of foreign news than newspapers in foreign countries give to our news."

"Small progress can be made in international good will without the help of the press in encouraging friendly relations," Mr. Draper continued. "No other agency is so powerful in its effect upon international relations. When differences and disagreements must be reported, they should be told without racial animosities. Events showing international friendship and good will should be reported at length. The duty of the press is to help in the maintenance of peace by lack of frankness and refusal to face facts."

## BRITISH COURT-MARTIAL STARTS

Naval Tribunal Investigates Certain Happenings on the Royal Oak

**GIBRALTAR (AP)**—A naval tribunal started thrashing out the Royal Oak affair when the court-martial of Commander H. M. Daniel opened here.

Commander Daniel, represented by Day Kimball, former assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts, and now a practicing attorney in London, pleaded not guilty on all four charges. These broadly accused him of breaches of naval discipline in writing and reading publicly remarks calculated to bring Royal Admiral Bernard St. G. Collard, his superior, into contempt.

Hearing of charges against Capt. Kenneth G. B. Dewar on similar charges will follow the conclusion of the Daniel case.

Delving into the mysterious background of the entire incident which some of the London newspapers first called a "mutiny," a letter was read into evidence indicating that Admiral Collard was dissatisfied about the arrangement Commander Daniel made for his landing from the Royal Oak at Malta. A charge which the admiral had requested did not appear when he wanted it because the commander considered the wind and waves too strong.

The admiral thereupon became very angry and ordered Commander Daniel personally to arrange the

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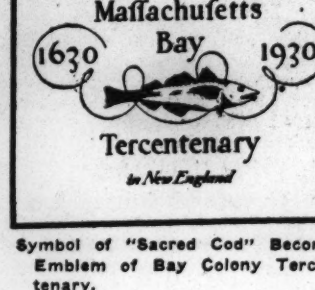
## Codfish Comes Back From Exile to Attain New Heights of Fame

Banished From Motor Plates by Official Edict, It Wins Vindication From Tercentenary Committee—Symbol of Fully Fined "Cod as Is a Cod" Adopted

Whether he will or not, the codfish cannot remain long out of the public eye in Massachusetts. His banishment from the automobile number plates of that state has proved but a prelude to a more artistic and perhaps more dignified prestige.

With a serenity cultivated through years of contact with the ups and downs of the tide, the codfish now looks out upon the world from the emblem adopted for the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary to be held in 1930 commemorating the founding of the colony. The General Council of the Tercentenary organization has announced the symbol without

## Restored to Honor



apology and indeed with no little satisfaction in the technical accuracy and sentimental appeal of the finny figure.

Taking note of the criticisms made of the number-plate codfish for its lack of fins, its overted proportions and such other shortcomings as led one commentator to dub it a boneless cod, the Tercentenary committee vouches its emblem to be, in good old Cape Cod vernacular, "a cod as is a cod."

**Its Authenticity Guaranteed**  
Its authenticity of outline is vouched for by practical fishermen and the encyclopedia, declares Robert E. Newcomb, chairman of the committee on public information. "It defies criticism," he asserted. "Not only is it a real cod—count the fins and note the whisker—but it is symbolic."

In seeking a symbol for the tercentenary, Mr. Newcomb said the committee early decided upon the cod, believing its historical and commercial significance to be so pre-eminent as to shut out competition. He quoted John Adams, who in 1814, then negotiating the Treaty of Paris, wrote to President Madison, "The

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expose the signatories, as would a multilateral treaty, to juridical difficulties resulting from the respective positions of various powers with regard to one another."

In view of the circumstances, France concludes that universal acceptance of all the powers is necessary before the treaty can go into effect.

Further negotiations between France and the United States, it was indicated at the State Department, may be carried on between Mr. Clauzel and Mr. Kellogg in Washington, with the probability of Germany, Great Britain, Japan and Italy participating through their diplomatic representatives.

## DAVILA AT HARVARD LAUDS UNITED STATES

American Trade With Chile Gaining, Diplomat Says

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP)**—Dr. Carlos Davila, Chilean Ambassador to the United States, in an address at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration said, "the United States is rapidly replacing Europe as the banker of South America."

"This country," he said, "is now the chief outlet for South American products and as a result it is here that Latin-Americans look for financial credit and guidance."

He pointed to the fact that the total of American money invested in Chile had increased from \$15,000,000 in 1912 to \$451,000,000 this year. American consumption of nitrate of soda, Chile's chief export product, he said, had doubled in the last 10 years.

## POLISH-LITHUANIAN PARLEY

**KOBENIGSBERG, Ger., March 31 (AP)**—The Polish delegation to the conference with Lithuania to settle long-standing Polish-Lithuanian controversies, today presented two plans to the Lithuanian delegation. One plan would regulate traffic over the border and another would develop postal and telegraphic communication.

The Lithuanians began studying the proposals and will report on them in a plenary session which will not be public.

## PASSPORT VISES STOPPED

**HELSINGFORS**—An agreement has been come to between the Swedish Minister in Helsinki and the Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs to abandon passport visas between Finland and Sweden, the change to take effect May 1, 1928.

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## CANADA'S HOPES ARE EXPLAINED

(Continued from Page 1)  
joining the League, he in a position to express her own views at the Council table.

J. A. Stevenson of Ottawa, Ont., chief Canadian correspondent of The London Times, through a different analysis reached practically the same conclusions as Sir Herbert. "Annexation movements in Canada have always coincided with periods of depression, and the arrival of some economic solution has brought a wave of property which has always served to terminate them," he said. "It would be rash to prophesy there would not be a recrudescence of an annexationist movement in Canada. But for the moment it could not have any practical results."

"For one thing, a substantial majority of Canadians are convinced of the practical utility of the League of Nations, and are willingly committed to playing a part in working out a common international order for the world. They regret the United States has not seen fit to share in this task, but they do not havi at its decision."

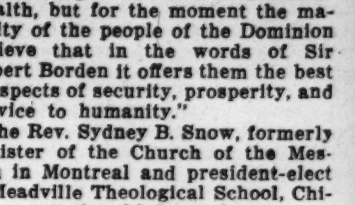
"If the League, through the adhesion of the United States and Russia, ever comes to enjoy a worldwide scope and authority, there might come a reorientation of Canadian opinion on the subject of their membership in the British Commonwealth, but for the moment the majority of the people of the Dominion believe that in the words of Sir Robert Borden it offers them the best prospects of security, prosperity, and service to humanity."

The Rev. Sydney B. Snow, formerly minister of the Church of the Messiah in Montreal and president-elect of Meadville Theological School, Chicago, was the third speaker.

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# RADIO

## New Radio Bill Adversely Affects Eastern States

Protests From Sparsely Populated South Must Result in Badly Curtailing Present Effective High Power Service

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—Now that Congress has passed and President Coolidge has signed the radio act, specifically directing a regional reallocation of stations, wavelengths and power, the prospects are that the first zone of New England and middle Atlantic states will suffer the most drastic changes. This is particularly true with respect to power. While the first zone, which embraces New York and New Jersey, has most of the power today, records of the Federal Radio Commission and the Department of Commerce show that this came about by accretion. Radiocasting began in and about New York City, and the greatest developments in the art have undoubtedly taken place there. Witness the preponderance of radio patents granted each week to inventors in the metropolitan area.

With something more than 300,000 watts of power represented in the stations of the first radio zone and only 45,000 watts throughout the whole third zone of southern states, it has been generally conceded that the superpower stations of the East will lose a great amount of their wattage under the reallocations to be ordered by the Federal Radio Commission in the ensuing months. The stations expected to suffer most are such stations as WEAU, Baltimore, L. I.; WGY, Schenectady; KDKA, Pittsburgh, and WJZ, Bound Brook, N. J. The first three have 50 kilowatts of power each and the last 30; this quartet represents the highest powered radiocasting stations in the country.

The fact that the first zone came by its higher power naturally is disclosed in the records of the commission. They show that the commission, as a matter of fact, has reduced station power in the first zone since its inception in March, 1927, instead of increasing it, as has been charged. During 1927, the commission ordered cuts in station power in the first zone aggregating 40,500 watts. During the same period it authorized increases totaling 9350 watts, of which 6350 watts went to states other than New York and New Jersey. The remaining 3000 watts went to a Buffalo station operating on 217 meters

and seeking to pioneer this low wave after moving out of a congested residential district. Thus the commission actually cut the first zone's power by 31,150 watts.

Consideration should be given the fact that when the commission took charge in March, 1927, it found three stations which had begun construction prior to the passage of the law in order to use increased power. These were WEAU, proposing to increase from 500 to 50,000 watts; WOR, Newark, proposing to increase from 500 to 5000 watts, and WHAM, Rochester, proposing to increase from 100 to 5000 watts.

Since this construction had begun in good faith under the old Department of Commerce régime, these stations were authorized to continue building and proceed to operate with the higher power. This was done with other stations. This action represented the verdict of the commission, then composed of Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, Col. John Dillon, Judge E. O. Sykes, H. A. Bellows and O. H. Caldwell. With these considered in the wait tally, the net increase in the first zone amounted to 23,250 watts.

In accepting the redistribution amendment to the radio bill southern and western members of Congress could see no reason why any single eastern station should have more wattage than the aggregate used in all of the stations combined in a zone like the southern. In other words, they saw a glaring disproportion in an arrangement where stations like WEAU, WGY and KDKA each had more aggregate wattage than the 45,000 of the South.

The first step in the reallocation program has been to increase the power of 16 stations in the South by something more than 25,000 watts and to authorize the erection of 16 new stations in the South. In extending licenses of all stations to May 1, the commission has given itself until that time to make the reallocation in other zones in conformity with the law directing that there be an equal distribution of stations, wavelengths and power to each of the zones into which the country has been divided for radio purposes.

## Radio Program Notes

ALEXANDER BRACHOCKI, pianist, a protégé of Ignace Paderewski, will be the guest star in the Ampico hour of music which will be radiocast through stations associated with the NBC Blue Network Thursday evening, April 5, at 8:30 o'clock eastern standard time, 7:30, central time.

Born in Scranton, Pa., of Polish parentage, Brachocki began studying the piano at the age of 5. His unusual ability so impressed his teachers that later, while he was attending the Scranton Conservatory of Music, a private audition was arranged for him with Paderewski. The latter became interested in the young pianist, with whom Brachocki studied for many years, as his teacher. In 1923 Brachocki made his debut at Aeolian Hall, New York City, as a purely American-trained artist.

In addition to Brachocki's numbers, there will be Ampico recordings of his playing, orchestral selections under the direction of Frank Black and solo numbers by Frank Munn, tenor.

The Ampico hour will be heard through WJZ, WBZ, WBZA, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WLW, WJR, KYW, KWK, WTMJ and WRHM.

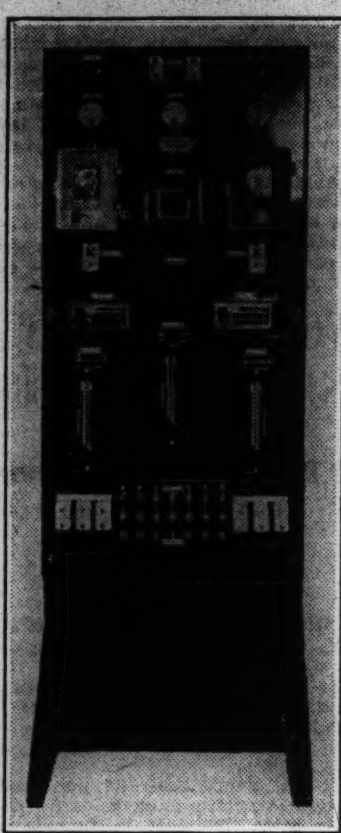
Three shows—one now passed into memory—are represented in the music which will be heard during the half hour program of the Hoover Sentinels for NBC Red Network listeners on Thursday evening, April 5, at 8:30 o'clock, eastern standard time (7:30, central time).

The present popular success, "Good News," will be represented by the orchestra's playing of "Lucky in Love" and the closing ensemble, "Good News." "Up in the Clouds," which will be sung by the Hoover Male Quartet, comes from the success "The Five O'Clock Girl." and the Hoover Honey-mooner's duet, "Because You're You," is from Victor Herbert's former success, "The Red Mill." Another quartet selection which has many friends is "The Louisiana Lullaby."

Transmitting this program are WEAU, WEEL, WFL, WRC, WGY, WCAE, WTAM, WWJ, WSAI, WEHI, KSD, WCCO, WOC, WHO, WOV, WDAF, KVOO, WFAA, WHAS, WSM, WMC and WSB.

The old and new in music will make up the program to be offered by the Sunset Dytians in their next program through the associated stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 8:30 o'clock, eastern standard time, Thursday, April 5. The program will be presented by a popular dance and concert orchestra;

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## MARCONIPHONE DEVELOPS NEW AUDIO PANEL

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**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—An almost automatic receiving equipment for the provision of radiocast entertainment to one of London's largest public institutions has recently been completed by the Marconiphone Company. Provision is made for 2000 pairs of headphones and 80 loudspeakers.

Punctually at midday a Venner time switch automatically switches on the amplifiers, connects them to a receiver adjusted to London's wavelength and the midday program from 12 to 2 is distributed to all who want to hear it. After closing down for an hour, the Davenport 5 GB station is automatically switched on till 5:55 p. m., and at 6 p. m. Big Ben's chimes are heard and the program is again available till 2 L.O. closes down.

Should it be necessary at any time to make an announcement to any part of the building, the whole equipment can be closed down except the generators and amplifiers. Anything can then be said by microphone or any one called wherever he or she might be in the building. Should the program be unsuitable gramophone records can be given; the services in the chapel can be switched through to the headphones and loudspeakers and entertainments from the main hall can also be relayed.

The sole attention necessary to the whole installation is a three-minute visit from the electrician once a fortnight to wind the switch clocks and occasionally to switch the spare generator into circuit. The whole power is taken from the mains, so there are no batteries or accumulators to keep up. Reception is carried out by two separate aerials and receivers, one tuned to London and one to Davenport 5 GB.

## BRITISH WOMEN WANT TO MANAGE RAILWAYS

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—Let the women help the men manage the railways was a plea heard from several women shareholders at the various annual meetings of the railway companies which were held here recently. One of these critics, Miss Berch, was particularly scornful of the fuel economy policy of the male directors. By her own admission she had introduced in her own works a saving of £11 out of £15. Why didn't the railways do the same?

Miss Berch also asked for the use of a room where shareholders could meet and discuss things "disallowed" at shareholders' meetings. She thought shareholders should have "privilege tickets" for at least one week in the year. In one direction, however, she was able to praise the management, namely, in going to the workers for suggestions as to "how to get on with the job."

The first program is scheduled Thursday, April 5, at 10 o'clock, eastern standard time, through NBC Red Network and associated stations, and will be a regular feature thereafter.

Dreamy visions of beauty and fleeting loveliness that are beheld under the moon's pale rays will appear again in the half hour "Moon Magic" program to be radiocast over the Pacific Network, Thursday, April 5, from 9:30 to 10 o'clock.

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## Trainloads of Pigeons Travel to France for Long Race Home

Thousands of "Carriers" Leave Holland Every Summer for Long-Distance Points to Be Released Simultaneously—Pigeon-Carrying Airplanes Employed

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
THE HAGUE—Every summer special trains carrying pigeons leave Holland with Bordeaux and other places in the south of France as their destination. These trains carrying between 6000 and 7000 birds, consisting of 16 to 20 cars, are equipped for bringing their feathered freight 800 to 900 kilometers away from their homes in Holland.

Attendants who understand how to feed and care for these birds accompany them all the way, sometimes four or five days. At Rosendaal, the southern frontier station in Holland, the birds are collected from all parts of the country, and put in baskets, 25 pigeons to every basket, and sealed by the officials of the Netherlands Carrier Pigeon League before they continue their journey.

**Baskets for Quick Release**  
In Bordeaux, or elsewhere, they are released, exactly at the same moment. This is made possible by the construction of the baskets, which have two small side openings through which the pigeons are put in, and one side that falls open by the pressure of a spring, enabling the birds to be set free all at the same time. They then soar up in the blue southern sky, gracefully circling round twice or three times, and then without any hesitation start straight ahead, homeward bound.

According to Dr. Gerlach, president of the national league, there are probably about 2,500,000 carrier pigeons in Holland. They are all owned by amateurs with the exception of a few owned by the Government on behalf of the national defense department.

**Planes for Pigeons**  
In Belgium there is an airplane company founded solely for the purpose of transporting pigeons. Each airplane has accommodation for 800 birds, which are placed in aluminum boxes. Once last year in Holland such an airplane was successfully used in a flight to the south of France which took only one day, instead of five, the period necessary by rail. The birds arrive fresher and are not so long away from their home nests.

The time for prolonged flights is from April to October; such flights sometimes taking place even from Madrid and Rome. These tests are exceptional as the pigeons do not like to cross high mountain ranges, nor the sea. In winter, the league and local societies organize exhibitions. Many pigeons are exported to the United States of America as a result of their excellent qualities. An exceptionally good bird sometimes costs 100 florins or \$40; the average competition fliers fetch about 10 florins.

## ITALIAN AIRMAN MAKES RECORD

Major de Bernardi in Test at Lido Covers 513 Kilometers in an Hour

**BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
ROME—Major de Bernardi, Italian airman, who won the Schneider Cup contest in 1926, established a new world speed record for either airplanes or seaplanes in an official test made yesterday at Lido, Venice, in the presence of an official of the Royal Italian Aero Club and air attachés of Great Britain and the United States. His average speed was about 513 kilometers per hour as compared with his own previous record of about 475 kilometers last November.

Major de Bernardi flew the same machine, a monoplane which he piloted at the last Schneider Cup race with the same engine, although Signor Balbo, Undersecretary of State for Air, declared that some important modifications had been made in the machine which enabled it to attain a higher speed, without, however, disclosing what the improvements were.

The weather was of the finest and the test was made over the same official three kilometer course off Lido, where the Schneider contest was held last year. Major de Bernardi completed eight circuits keeping at a height of 50 meters. On his last lap Major de Bernardi made an average of 561 kilometers speed, which shows that important technical improvements had been made in the machine since Lieutenant Webster established a world record for speed in seaplanes at Venice last September. The Aero Club is submitting the date of the test to the International Aeronautical Federation to have it registered as the world's record to date.

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## TAKE PADLOCKS OFF JUDGE, SAYS EMORY BUCKNER

Former New York Wet Prosecutor Wants Judicial Discretion Broadened

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (P)—"Let our judges be the thirteenth juror and the third lawyer in every civil or criminal case," declared Emory R. Buckner, former United States District Attorney of New York, speaking on "Our Padlocked Judges," at the thirty-seventh annual banquet of the Yale Law Journal, held in honor of Prof. Arthur L. Corbin.

"The padlocks should be taken off our judges," said Mr. Buckner, "permitting them with their greater experience and ability to tell the jury where they think the truth is, who is lying, and whether, in the opinion of the judge, the defendant has been proved guilty."

"If the judge thinks that the defendant has been proved guilty let him tell the jury so. Why the secret? Why the mystery? If he thinks the defendant has not been proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, he already has the power to direct an acquittal."

"In those thousands of cases tried daily where the case is not so overwhelming one way or another as to call for taking the case out of the hands of the jury, let the judge tell the jury what he thinks their verdict should be, but leave it to them to have the last word. This veto power by the jury in both criminal and civil cases would protect society against an occasional tyrannical judge or one who had not secured the confidence of the jury."

"This reform alone would hasten the day when prosecution of crime can be more swift and sure—far more important than severity. This reform alone would lessen the congestion in civil cases and hasten the day when a plaintiff can have his present day in court instead of the hope of a future day in court."

## SCOTS' HOUSING PLAN OUTLINED

Duke of Atholl Seeking to Interest New York in Steel House Project

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—The Duke of Atholl, accompanied by the Duchess and her secretary, Miss Morley Fletcher, have just arrived here on the United Fruit steamer Zaccapa on his way home to Perthshire, Scot., where he has a 200,000-acre estate. He has been on a combined vacation and business trip to his sugar plantation in the British West Indies.

While in New York, the Duke said, he will try to interest business men here in the erection here of several "model" towns of steel houses like those perfected in Scotland recently. Erected as typical homes for working men, he said, a house of three rooms, kitchen and bath costs about \$2000 and has all the improvements in design necessary or practical. The houses are entirely of metal and have foundation frames fastened to steel plates planned to concrete undersillars.

More than 2000 of these houses have been erected in Scotland, and after having been thoroughly tested as to desirability, cost, and adaptability to alterations, have been contracted for in large numbers by cities and municipalities throughout the British Isles, he said.

The duke party was met at the pier by Victor M. Cutter, president of the United Fruit Company, and Sir Ashley Sparkes, resident director of the Cunard Steamship Lines. The Duke, whose name is George Stewart Murray, has received practically every decoration that can be bestowed by England.

The Duchess is a Conservative member of Parliament, long recognized as one of the leaders among women members and active in educational work in Great Britain. She is the daughter of Sir James Henry Ramsey.

## TOURISTS ENLISTED IN CAUSE OF PEACE

Mingling With Peoples Visited Advised by Dr. Bowman

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Americans traveling in Europe have a distinct opportunity to aid in international understanding, according to Dr. Clellan A. Bowman, president of Albright College, who has just returned here from an extensive tour.

Dr. Bowman, who is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, made an investigation of many of the factors affecting European sentiment toward America. Wherever Americans are found who are willing to mingle freely with the people in the countries which they visit, there is a better understanding of the policies and ideals of the United States, he said.

More American students are being invited to study abroad than ever before, Dr. Bowman found. The cordiality of reception of the tourist is also increasing, he added, with the result that every opportunity is afforded for Americans to take an active part in cementing the friendship which exists between the countries of the Old World and the United States.

## STANDARDS ASKED FOR GOVERNMENT

Research to Aid Taxpayer and Voter Advocated

If the voter is to cast his ballot by intelligence and not by emotion, standards must be set up whereby government may be judged, and these standards are best obtained by the more comprehensive government research than now is allowed for.

Leont D. Upson, director of the Detroit bureau of governmental research, told the final session of the Institute of Government and Social Service in Boston.

Research in government is just as necessary as research in business, said Mr. Upson in addressing the institute which was conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters in conjunction with the Simmons College school of social work. But while business corporations are spending \$2,000,000,000 every year on research to produce things better and faster and cheaper, he continued, the Government, with expenses of \$9,000,000,000 yearly, spends comparatively little for research.

Mr. Upson estimated that under the complex governmental system existing today, nearly 25 per cent of the taxpayer's dollar should be considered wasted when compared for efficiency with a dollar spent in business.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EDIFICE OPENED

Building at Huntington, W. Va., Is of Gothic Design

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—In a story about the opening of the new edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, at the corner of Eleventh Avenue and Twelfth Street, this city, the Herald-Advertiser printed the following description:

"The architecture of the new church is a modified Gothic, using a rough textured gray brick, with stone trimming. Two entrances, facing Eleventh Avenue and Twelfth Street, respectively, lead into a spacious vestibule and auditorium."

"The auditorium has a seating capacity of about 400. The pews are of modified Gothic finish in antique oak, and are placed in a semicircular effect. The readers' desk is likewise Gothic, and the readers' chairs upholstered in soft red velvet. The walls back of the platform, and the front of the balcony are of paneled oak. There is little other exposed trimming. The windows are of amber glass. The chandeliers suggest early English inspiration, and are styled in candle effect."

"The board of directors' room is in the tower of the edifice. Rooms for the readers, soloists, and others are located at the main floor. The Sunday school rooms and heating plant occupy the larger portion of the basement."

"The church was built at a cost of \$55,000. Sidney L. Day was the architect, and C. W. McNulty, contractor."

## INSURANCE MEN WIN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Court Orders Commissioner to Grant Licenses

CONCORD, N. H. (P)—William H. Sawyer, Chief Justice of the New Hampshire Superior Court, has granted an interlocutory injunction ordering John E. Sullivan, state commissioner of insurance, to issue 1928 licenses to 35 insurance companies to whom the commissioner had denied renewal of license.

The injunction was granted under condition that the companies furnish the commissioner with adequate assurance that the policyholders would be protected should the rate dispute between state authorities and the companies be decided in favor of the former.

The dispute began last December when a 23 per cent rate increase was announced by the companies. Mr. Sullivan requested them to suspend the new rates until his department could investigate their reasonableness. The stock companies refused. The commissioner then denied renewal of licenses and legal action followed.

## PRIVATE SOCIAL WORK SAID TO GO

New York Man Says All Must Be Under Public Control

Publicly controlled, government operated social service—financed by public taxes—will eventually take over the social work done by private agencies, declares Bailey B. Burritt, director of the Association for Improvement of the Condition of the Poor of New York.

Speaking before the Institute of Government and Social Service in Boston, conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters in conjunction with the Simmons College school of social work, Mr. Burritt stated, however, that this "time is not yet," and that private agencies must continue to share equally with the public.

Mr. Burritt said that social service appointments must cease to be "political footballs," and that the best men available must be appointed. Salaries must be increased, he said, and tenure of office put beyond politics.

## HAWAIIAN STUDENTS START CO-OPERATIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILLO, T. H.—Students of the Kona-Hilo High School agriculture class have organized a "co-operative marketing association" in an effort to understand the marketing problems that will confront them when they enter business.

They will market their eggs and poultry under systems that are employed in much larger projects. The students will also buy their feed in large lots and divide it, thereby saving both on transportation and the actual cost of the product. They will also attempt to grade the produce, and thus learn standardization.

## NICARAGUAN CABINET NAMED

MANAGUA, Nicar. (P)—Except for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which has been tendered to Joaquin Gomez, now in Washington, the new Nicaraguan Cabinet has been completed. The other members are: Virgilio Gurdin, Minister of Police; Ricardo Lopez Calleja, Minister of Finance; Oronides Lacayo, Minister of Public Works, and Juan Ruiz, Minister of Public Instruction.



## Stocks, Automobiles and Horses

IN THESE days when General Motors is accelerating the New York stock market to new highs, and Ford production is nearing 2000 cars a day, it is refreshing to discover that the automobile is not entirely running the horse off the highway or the farm lands. There are now at least 16,279,000 horses in the United States, and the horse population of the farms is becoming stabilized, while saddle horses have increased from 100,000 to 600,000 in five years. In an era of extreme specialization, even the horse is proving himself not to be without his special talents.

## It Is Principally Poincaré

POINCARÉ—the man and his works—stands out as the principal issue as the electoral campaign opens this week in France. The elections will be held late in April, and will take the form of a virtual plebiscite on the Premier who for the last two years has been able to remold and weld the whole electoral lineup into a stable government.



M. POINCARÉ

Mr. Poincaré, it will be recalled, formed his Cabinet at a time when French premiers were being overthrown so rapidly that the procession of ministries looked like the rush hour in a New York subway. Well, that may be a bit exaggerated, but things were bad in 1926. The value of the franc was hardly discernible with the naked eye, and a state of financial chaos confronted Poincaré when he assumed office.

The past two years have witnessed immense progress in the recovery of French finance and French industry. Poincaré took drastic measures, and has achieved radically improved conditions. The obligations to the Nation's bondholders are guaranteed. The budget has been balanced. The franc, although saved, is yet to be fully stabilized, and it is to this end that the Premier is pressing his campaign.

Although the French Parliament which recently dissolved did not ratify the debt agreements concluded by France and the United States and Great Britain, Poincaré has lately given assurance that the payments, as fixed by the provisional agreement, will be continued.

The German elections have just been set for May 20.

## The "Holy War": a Rumor, a Raid

HOWEVER authorities may differ regarding the cause of the Wahabi clash with Iraq, the fact seems to be definitely established that there is no "holy war" in Arabia, and that the wild rumors of war have their origin in frontier raids which went out of the divergence of interpretation of the boundary treaty of 1924.

A conference is to be held by Iraq and Nejd, and little difficulty is expected to arise in finding agreement on the disputed points in the treaty. The question of whether it will help toward a reconciliation of extremist and moderate Moslems—and it looms large at the present time—is one on which it is yet too early to venture an opinion.

## Disarmament for the Future

THE Preparatory Disarmament Conference has been elbowed from the front pages with very little ado. It went unaccompanied by any achievement which could be construed as advancing actual disarmament. With an energy which seemed to augur big things, it violently annihilated the Russian proposals for a wholesale abolition of armaments. And then—well, the session was so effective in eliminating different ways of disarming that it simply left a vacuum of tangible accom-



plishments. The modified plans of the Soviets were dispatched to the governments, and the conference adjourned without setting a date for reconvening.

Coincident with adjournment, Great Britain made proposals to the signatories of the Washington Disarmament Treaty for further reduction of capital ships—proposals which would decrease their size from 35,000 tons to 30,000 tons, reduce the guns from 18 to 13.5 inches, and extend the accepted life of battleships from 20 to 26 years.

These proposals Great Britain advanced during the course of the naval conference in Geneva last summer, and at that time they met the disfavor of the American committee. The British should make some adjustment affecting the two dreadnoughts, Rodney and Nelson, each being 35,000-ton ships completed since the Washington agreement. There is no indication that this opinion has changed.

This program will be weighed by the French, Japanese and American governments, and will probably not come up for decision until early in 1931 when a conference will be held to reassemble the Washington treaty.

## A Promise of Peace

EVEN if disarmament seems to have become temporarily enmeshed in the tangle of its own formula, the extension of treaties of non-aggression is having a cumulative effect toward making the uses of armaments unnecessary. The latest of these treaties is the new 10-year Greco-Rumanian pact which binds these nations never to go to war except in self-defense, and which requires them to submit disputes of whatever character to adjustment by arbitration or conciliation. The treaty is looked upon as the promise of a more stable peace in the Balkans.

## The Fruits of Conciliation

WHILE a United States Senate oil-investigating committee is pursuing its way through the devious dealings of the Continental Trading Company and the Liberty bonds so generously parceled out by Harry F. Sinclair, another controversy of 10 years' standing involving oil and oil land holdings has been amicably adjusted.

The news comes from Mexico City, and it relates that regulations have been issued by the Mexican government which accord with the claims of both the American States Department and the American oil companies in Mexico. Their principal effect is to guarantee to foreign oil companies that property rights acquired prior to the Constitution of 1917 are secure to them. Under the previous regulations the foreign companies were required to accept new titles which exchanged their full ownership for 50-year concessions.

Mexico's fundamental conception of property law is not, however, changed. This conception is that the title to the surface of land does not necessarily include title to the properties underneath the surface. President Calles gives assurance that there shall be no retroactive application of such a legal doctrine.

To the sympathetic and friendly approach which Dwight W. Morrow, United States Ambassador to Mexico, took to the problem, in contrast to the diplomacy of legalistic note-writing which marked the dispute for several years, much of the credit for the solution must go.

## Flood Control Wins, 70 to 0

UNANIMOUS approval was given to the Jones Mississippi flood relief bill so quickly by the United States Senate this week that when the final vote was taken, numerous members of the upper House found their prepared speeches tucked away in their pockets undelivered. The debate and the passage of the measure consumed less than 90 minutes. The bill provides the expenditure of \$325,000,000 during the next 10 years for levees, spillways and floodways from the head of the passes below New Orleans to Cape Girardeau, Mo. A commission of five engineers is established to determine the necessities and supervise the work. The bill awaits action in the House.

According to the latest figures of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, Congress cannot safely allow a tax reduction of more than \$200,000,000, and if appropriations continue to mount, of no more than \$180,000,000. President Coolidge has indicated that he will veto any tax reduction measure which jeopardizes a balanced budget. J. R. D.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Archibald J. Beers, Chicago, Ill.  
Helen Webber, Everett, Mass.  
Mildred Webber, Springfield, Mass.  
George Haworth, Dalton, Mass.  
Alan McAfee, London, Eng.

## MEXICO ISSUES GUIDEBOOK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MEXICO CITY—Let tourists know the beauty and historical significance of a country, and they will flock there, is the belief of officials of the Headquarters for Inspection of Artistic and Historical Monuments, who have just finished compiling a booklet of sight-seeing data on Mexico. It is for distribution not only to Mexicans as an educational aid but will also be sent to foreign countries. It contains sketches and photographs of all points of interest in Mexico.

## PEACE SECURITY BASED ON MORAL PREPAREDNESS

Intercollegiate Parley Puts Emphasis on Reduction of World's Armament

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (P)—Edward P. Cheyney, professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania, summarizing Wesleyan University's two-day intercollegiate parley on war, declared moral preparedness is a greater preventive of conflict than talk of battle and armaments, and that among the means by which moral preparedness may be obtained was the exercise of sober judgment of international questions before a decision to fight is reached.

Professor Cheyney's summary followed an address by Rear Admiral Thomas P. Magruder, U. S. N., who ranked with Fletcher Hale, Representative from New Hampshire a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, as the chief speaker of the day. Round-table discussions were presided over by Professor Cheyney, Mr. Hale and Paul Jones, secretary of the International Peace Foundation.

The crucial year in naval armament, Mr. Hale said during his discussion, will be reached at the reconvening of the Washington Conference in 1931 when it must be decided whether armament will be limited or extended during this generation and throughout the next. Mr. Jones declared preparation for war is an inadequate substitute for peace and Professor Cheyney discussed the improbabilities of international conflict.

The school will conduct its second summer course during July and August under co-operative control of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences and the New York State Museum. The school is located in the Allegheny State Park, a tract of 60,000 acres in the Allegheny Plateau. It is considered an outstanding example of the growing uses of state and national preserves as ideal fields for nature study.

Rear Admiral Magruder, in his address, pointed to armaments as the kind of international competition most susceptible to causing grave differences.

He divided the causes of war into two classes—intolerance and competition, the first spiritual and the second material. The intolerance of rivalry, or freedom of religion, of resentment against a growing and prosperous neighbor, have caused past wars, but due to education, rapid communication and transportation, thereby engendering more tolerant spirit, "it is quite probable that wars springing from intolerance will soon be a thing of the past."

"More and more does one sense a will for peace by the peoples of civilized nations, and in nations where the people rule, war based on intolerance has become extinct. However, just here one must remember that today many nations are ruled by dictators."

Limitation of Armaments  
Admiral Magruder was not so optimistic regarding the elimination of competition as a cause of war. He pointed to competition for foreign markets, for raw materials, for expansion due to overpopulation, for colonial empires, and the "insane and irrational competition in armaments."

"I believe that further limitation of armaments is one of the most practical 'next steps' that may be taken in seeking a formula whereby war may be avoided."

"Limitation is a deterrent. It would give time before an irrevocable conflict was started, for the exercise of sober judgment and reason."

Admiral Magruder reviewed in detail the Washington and general conferences for the reduction of armaments. He said that two of the causes for the failure of the Geneva Conference were that the conference was dominated by naval thought and tradition and the absence of a genuine spirit or desire for a limitation of armaments.

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# Music News of the World

## An Envoy From Madrid

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

SPAIN, when pictured in the music of true Spanish composers, like Granados and de Falla, stands out the same country, after all, as when represented in that of the Frenchman, Bizet. If the interpretations of Enrique Fernandez Arbos, visiting conductor of the New York Symphony, be accepted as authentic, the "Goyescas," and the "El Amor Brujo," as presented at a gala concert in Carnegie Hall on the evening of March 27, under the baton of Mr. Arbos, certainly have no strange sound for persons accustomed to the melody and rhythm of the first and second acts of "Carmen." There shows, indeed, the difference between a subjective and an objective record; Granados and de Falla having studied their Andalusia from contact, and Bizet his from hearsay. Granting, however, the advantage of inside over outside observation, the party of defense, I believe, may just as reasonably declare "Goyescas" to be less Spanish than it is French, as that of opposition may maintain "Carmen" to be more French than Spanish; since a technique of composition enters in which is neither Spanish nor French, but European.

Now at the gala, Mr. Arbos directed the Philharmonic Orchestra, an organization not his own. But what conductor can claim any position here as his this season? Mr. Arbos has appeared with the New York Symphony but twice since his arrival in the United States; and it was the same then. He gave display of his powers in Spanish music; and if to some listeners he seemed the very voice of Castile, Aragon and what not other province, he must have impressed the majority as simply an interesting and masterful man of the baton.

### The Iberian Idea

Accredited and acknowledged as an envoy of the public of Madrid, Mr. Arbos may be supposed to illustrate, in performance of Granados' and de Falla's works, the correct Iberian idea, socially and politically. With his stick he may be imagined as drawing geographic boundaries, tracing geologic contours, penciling racial physiognomies and depicting any illustrious event our fancy pleases that ever happened from Roncesvalles to Gibraltar. In more technical regard, he has a beat which really checks the flow of tone for the instant. He has a rhythm, never written in a score, never possible of indication by a composer, which the men at the instruments un-

derstand and effectually reproduce. In a word, Mr. Arbos is a conductor. But what does that mean in this unparalleled season of 1927-28? Never was a better fitted for the editing, and the pampering, too, of the New York public. Why, at the Carnegie Hall gala, given for the benefit of the National Music League and the music department of the American Academy in Rome, Mr. Arbos was one of five conductors, the other four being Messrs. Bodanzky, Goossens, Damrosch and Toscanini. It was a remarkable audition of interpreters, no denial; and appreciated, too, the house being filled and the prices for seats being those of opera.

### Artists Versus Art

The richer the town is in artists, the poorer, I almost think, it is in art. The League of Composers, supported now by a large following, could persuade Pierre Monteux to direct for it at Johnson's Theater, on the evening of March 25. Stravinsky's "L'Histoire du Soldat" and de Falla's "El Retablo de Maese Pedro"; the first piece in the form of a ballet and the second in that of a marionette show. As pantomime, Stravinsky's work went off delightfully. Blake Scott, Lily Lubell and Jacques Cartier in the roles of Soldier, Princess and Mephisto, and Tom Powers the reader. As music, "Soldat" proved to be trifling, if amusing; clatter and satire. The other way round, de Falla's study as drama was a realization of the abyss; as music, of the exalted. Miniature dolls for the stage within the stage answered the purpose well, but life-size ones on the main stage representing Don Quixote, the boy and Master Pedro were an annoying tug on the imagination. The singers, Carl Schlegel, Ruth Rogers and George Raschley, had better have taken the parts in character, opera-fashion, instead of in their own persons, after the manner of oratorio.

Whether for lively outcome, though, or dreary, there is no doubt of Mr. Monteux's authority in the presentation of things by modern composers. In the case of a stage picture, the music must be subordinate and must serve as comment. It may not draw all attention to itself. Mr. Monteux knows the difference between a concert hall and a theater.

### O'Neill Plus Whithorne

For the matter of the theater, I heard some American music the other afternoon illustrating the action of an American play; melody of Whithorne incidental to the dialogue of O'Neill's "Marco Millions." Audiences, I am well aware, display great unconcern toward whatever instrumental diversion is offered them in the spoken drama. They are willing enough to hear some soft fiddling or piping and some loud fanfaring on occasion, but the quality of performance seems seldom to trouble them.

men of the orchestra impressed me as an instance of a teacher giving a lesson to an unwilling class. Technically, the instruments sounded on the beat. Emotionally, however, response seemed at variance with gesture. But to the Wagnerian singer of today what are orchestra and conductor? Messrs. Kappel and Brannell and Messrs. Laubenthal and Bohnen could, I have no doubt, carry a performance along without them, such familiarity have they with the parts. In anything but a Wagnerian opera a quartet, Brunnhilde, Erda, Siegfried, Wanderer.

### On conductors, for final—Albert

Coates and Bernardino Molinari are to assist Willem van Hoogstraten at the open-air concert of the Philharmonic Orchestra, Lewisohn Stadium, the coming summer.

## New American Symphony Has First Hearing

By L. A. SLOPER

CERTAINLY no one can complain that Mr. Koussevitzky is inhospitable to the work of American composers. On his nineteenth program of the season Daniel Gregory Mason was represented; on the twentieth, Walter Piston. The twenty-first program, given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, Boston, opened with a Symphony in B flat by Edward Burlingame Hill, and for the twenty-second, on April 6 and 7, a new tone poem by Frederick Converse is announced. And these are by no means the only American names to appear on the

to a performer, and if this were all it demanded there probably could be no complaint about Mr. Koussevitzky's performance. But there, smouldering in this work, written by a Frenchman, a fire which it perhaps requires a Hungarian to blow into flame. One would have thought a Pole might do it—but evidently not.

The orchestra, which so far had formed a background for a composer and a virtuoso, had its chance in two excerpts from the works of Wagner, the Prelude and "Liebestod" from "Tristan" and the Prelude to "Meistersinger." The "Tristan" music was performed in an intensely dramatic manner; which, of course, would seem to be singularly appropriate. Yet the excitement did not alter our personal opinion that in this score Mr. Koussevitzky finds a shade too much melodrama, at the expense of musical beauties. Nevertheless the audience applauded until the men were called to their feet.

## St. Louis Orchestra Closes Its Season

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis symphony season came to a close with the two concerts of March 18 and 17, under the guest leadership of Eugene Goossens. Mr. Goossens, conductor of the Rochester Symphony Orchestra, had been guest for our concert of the St. Louis Orchestra in midwinter. The excellent impression he made then was strengthened by his second appearance.

His program was one of the best of the season. The "Jupiter" Symphony of Mozart was an example of naïveté and charm, of almost childish simplicity. Goossens, although a modern to his finger tips, read the score with enthusiasm and joy. But Goossens' métier is modern music, and with the Symphonie Poem, "Pan and the Priest," by Howard Hanson, and "Nights in the Gardens of Spain," which came earlier in the program, he conveyed his talents as a conductor.

Both these works were new to St. Louis. Hanson has enriched American musical literature with several of his important works. His "Nordic" Symphony, played here a few years ago, is remembered as a work of power and beauty. His ideas are very modern, though his music can scarcely be called national. De Falla, on the other hand, has written music very redolent of Spain, although he has conceived it strictly in the modern idiom. "Nights in the Gardens of Spain" is a work of considerable originality and great beauty. One is tempted to speak of it with superlative enthusiasm, for if there are any masterpieces of musical composition written today, this work must be numbered among them.

Walter Gieseking played the piano-forte part in this work and achieved a much greater moment for himself and his audience than in the comparatively cold and somewhat austere Concerto in A minor of Schumann, which came earlier in the program. The program closed with the "Easter" Overture of Rimsky-Korsakoff.

Of the several guest conductors it has been our fortune to have this year, Eugene Goossens is the most brilliant and artistic, the most essentially cultured and patrician, the most modern. He lacks, perhaps, the maturity of Emil Oberhoff, the fiery self-assertion of the Italian Molinari, and the peculiarly modernized classicism of Schuricht, but he is so imbued with spontaneity and verve and drama, and he so extraordinarily typifies the mood of present day self-culture that one must readily concede him a high place among contemporary interpreters.

Of the orchestra, it must be said that, under its various leadership, it has played better and worse than in any other remembered season—but that, on the whole, it finds itself at the close an instrument highly sensitized; in a word, mellowed and responsive, like an old Stradivari violin.

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## "Edipus Rex" in Berlin

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin

STRANGELY enough, the first Berlin performance of Stravinsky's latest work took place under nearly the same circumstances as in Paris. The public which heard Stravinsky's "Edipus Rex" for the first time was a French ballet public accustomed to enjoy the art of the Russian dancers. It was amusing to see the astonishment of these people who had come to see spectators, and were compelled to be listeners! For "Edipus," which was called by its composer an opera-oratorio, was represented only as an oratorio. Most of the spectators were so disappointed that they preferred to leave the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt, so that at the end of the performance the artistic people in the gallery had a free hand in giving Stravinsky all the applause he deserved.

The same or nearly the same thing happened in Berlin, where "Edipus" was given the scenic surroundings which the composer or people associated with him had devised. For the house had been merely sold out for the first performance to a public consisting of business people, so that, of course, with the exception of the critics, very few persons had access to it. Those who had expected to be faced with a regular opera were so disappointed that they were more ready to hiss than to applaud. It was again the artistic people of the gallery who gave, very noisily, the composer his due.

### A Sympathetic Conductor

This performance of "Edipus Rex" had been looked forward to with a certain anxiety, for Otto Klemperer up to that time had not, as the director of the Kroll Opera House, obtained the success his friends had wished for. Now he wanted to show that, though not in ordinary opera, yet in an extraordinary work he was incomparable. So indeed he is. Never before had Stravinsky found a conductor so fully converted to his theories as Otto Klemperer, the great enemy of the "espresso" which, in Stravinsky's opinion, spoils all music.

When Stravinsky decided to set to music the drama of Sophocles, he wanted to prove that the value of a work does not depend upon individual invention, and that by suppressing individuality in the use of musical means he would be able to produce something that might be common property of the musical world. No doubt, Honegger's "King David" stimulated him to write something similar, but, of course, in a style of his own. In doing so he remembered the "Histoire du Soldat," that work which, though theatrical, denied the ordinary theater. The composer, who himself has no inner connection with the theater in spite of works such as "The Firebird," "Petrouchka" and "The Rite of Spring," could not, of course, write an ordinary opera, when composing "King Edipus." He wanted to suppress movement as well as emotion. It is well known that he chose the Latin idiom, in its most concentrated form, as the basis from which his music would have to arise. The consciousness of the Latin phrases is well suited to Stravinsky's rhythmic energy. His rhythm and that of the Latin text are blended into one, giving the whole work a stamp of its own. The utmost concentration of the music is obtained by the exclusion of polyphonic texture in the proper sense of the word. Of course, there are some moments, in which his craftsmanship even in polyphonic forms is shown, but everything is sacrificed to the tendency of production.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## A Nest of Minnesingers

IN A land of ballad and song, where the sky is blue and the flowers gay; where snowy peaks become a garden of roses in the sunset glow, and where fairy names linger on castle and crag, there might have been found, long centuries ago, a veritable nest of Minnesingers, those wandering troubadours who claimed the mountain land of southern Tyrol as their home. At the racial crossroads town of Bolzano, and in the surrounding country, almost every castle that rises on a mountain spur or craggy summit is a reminder of the Minnesingers, the majority of whose names long since have been forgotten or fictionalized into myth and tale. One name, however, has survived: that of Walther von der Vogelweide, now considered to have been the greatest of all the Minnesingers, one whose influence still spreads over the Tyrol the lambent hue of lyrical romance.

If one is a wanderer in this land of enchantment, especially in the springtime when the wild birds are singing high up in the hills, he will find it most fascinating to trace from castle to castle the haunts of these human warblers who helped to dispel the dark ages with their poetry and song. Yet it is not necessary that one should go to the land of the Minnesingers to learn how invaluable to the literature and musical world of today were the epical beginnings which, later, through Minnesinger and Meister-singer, led to the high cultural attainments of Goethe and Schiller, and to the art and drama of Wagner. Many of the scattered lays and heroic legends gathered into the *Neibelungen Lied*, and centered around the knight Dietrich von Bern, came from Tyrol. Less than a hundred years ago the manuscript of "Gudrun" was found in Tyrol, and several allusions in the poem make it seem probable that the minstrel was a wandering singer of the people. The minnesong was invented or imported by the German lyricist, Heinrich von Veldeke, and four other poetical voices in medieval German, calling themselves nightingales, brought out the great epics and songs of Romance literature—Gottfried von Strassburg, in "Tristan"; Hartmann von Aue, in "Iwein"; Wolfram von Eschenbach, in "Parzival"; and Walther von der Vogelweide, who was the first of the medieval song writers.

In that marvelous twelfth century when poetry was born, snow and music began to be written; when the epic gave local color to knight-errantry and chivalry; when the pointed arch was a delight and the Gothic lover's sigh was a melody, the minnesong was made and all the world began to travel and to think in larger circles—then came the Minnesingers, like a flock of birds in early spring—myriads of them it seemed—from out the blue immensity of a great transition period. They came with their courtly dress and manners, playing upon harp or fiddle, and singing the simple music they had composed for their romantic rhymes and nature poems. Weavers, too, were these Minnesingers, but not of the craftsman type. For, as they sang from place to place, they wove into the fabric of common existence strands of delicacy and beauty, of romance and nature appreciation; they sang of the arts and inventions of other lands; they brought the wide outer world to the cottage door and sang the peasant's plea in the courtier's halls. Unofficial ambassadors of friendliness and good will, these Minnesingers flew from land to land on the pinions of song and scattered the seeds of a happy democracy. They belonged to the same class as the troubadours and bards of other countries, but they seemed to like best the forests of Thuringia, the quaint towns of southern Germany, the Alsatian Mountains, and the borderlands of the Austrian Tyrol. Yet, while the troubadours sang mostly of romance and gallantry, the Minnesingers constantly introduced into their songs praise of the varied beauties of nature, a noble patriotism, and a spontaneous devotion to a deeper religious sentiment than any to which the more light-hearted troubadours were subject.

For several generations the Minnesingers were especially numerous in and about Bolzano, for all the trade routes passed here and the small prince or wealthy noble built his impregnable castle on some lofty promontory, being lord of a little domain of his own. It was in these luxurious and hospitable castles, with their courtly halls, that the Minnesingers loved to dwell. At the entrance of Groden Valley, built as though a part of the rock itself, and with every line suggesting a quaint Gothic church, stands Castle Trostburg, where Oswald von Wolkenstein, almost the last of the famous Minnesingers, had his early home; and just a short distance away is the reputed site of the dwelling place of Walther von der Vogelweide, on a farm near Waldrup. Growing to manhood here, Walther became intimate with the wonderful scenery with which he was surrounded, glacial peaks, the Rosenkarnten group blooming in the sunset's glow, the moonlit vales, the radiant springtime, the birds and the flowers.

"Walther of the Bird Meadow," the familiar name which has come down to us, and which is suggestive of his enduring love for the birds, was born in 1170, of gentle parents; but, like many another young Minnesinger, he was not satisfied to remain long at home. Thirsting for literary glory, Walther went to the Court of Vienna, where for eight years he was under the tuition of the most celebrated lyricist of the age, the Alsatian Reinmar, who had become a member of the court of Duke Leopold V, and who had developed a greater correctness of rhythm, a better handling of German than any of his predecessors. But it was no light task to learn to be a technically perfect Minnesinger, for the poetry far from being the simple, flute-like warbling of wild-wood notes, was a metrical art of most elaborate kind, for which a long apprenticeship was needed. From this period date most of Walther's light, fresh, spring songs. The stiff High German tongue of that day became pliable as he softened and adapted it to his lyrics, so that he soon surpassed all those who had gone before him, even Reinmar himself. Something of Walther's character and ability is shown in a few lines from Gottfried von Strassburg, who, asking who shall succeed the master, Reinmar, writes:

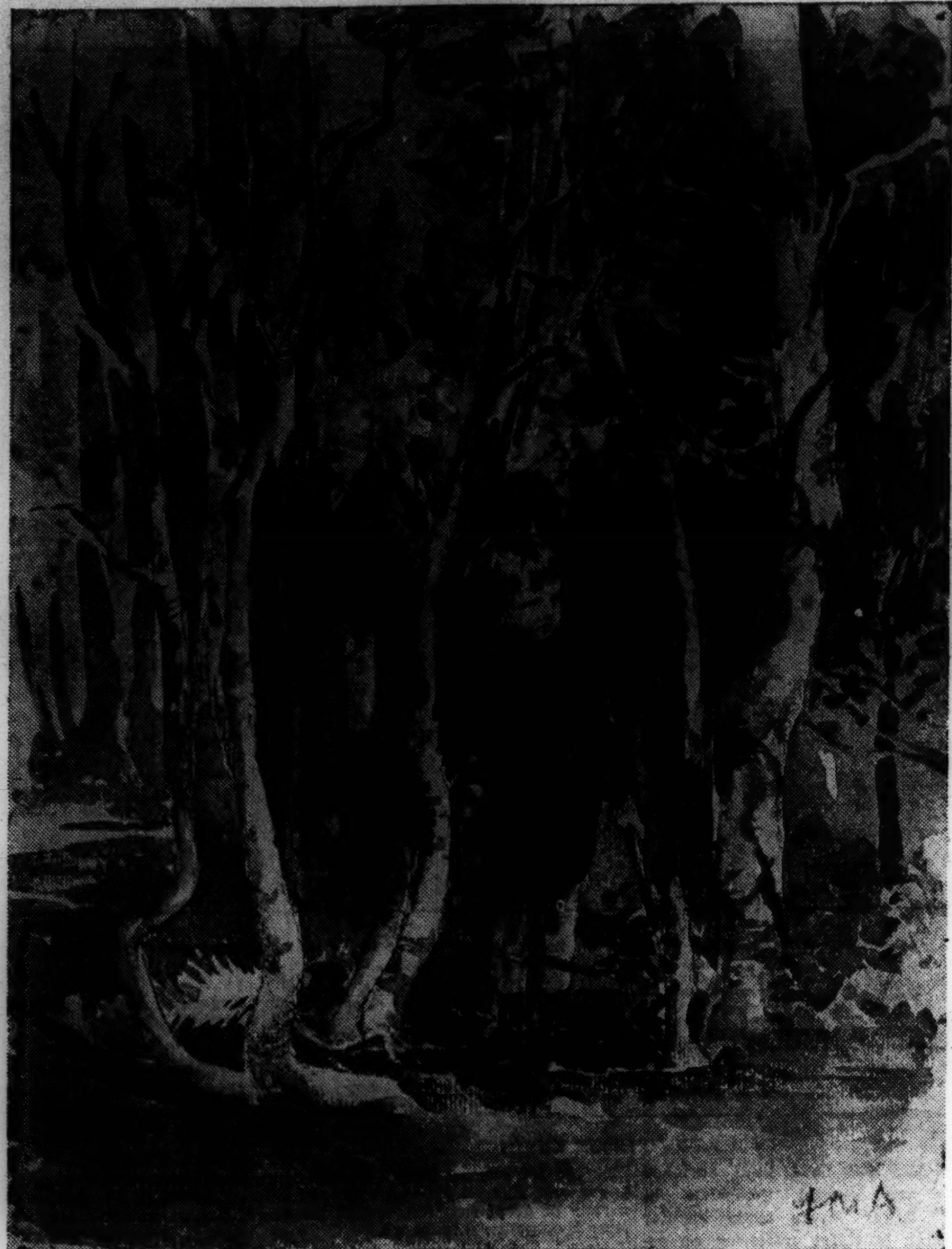
"Who now shall lead our congregation? Whose voice guide this dear singing nation? That Vogelweide it shall be. In fields and in the air, Who sings of wondrous things and fair, Whose art is like an organ's tone, Whose songs are tuned in Citheron."

These words of praise from so talented a man show the young poet's fame and the high esteem in which he was held by those who knew his unusual gifts.

A few years later Walther began a wandering existence, staying in various courts for indefinite periods, and then moving elsewhere, and, after forty years of this brilliant career at the courts, where he often met some of the literary men of his time, he had a longing for his old Tyrol home. Singing from place to place, Walther wended his way back, to find that he was well-nigh forgotten. Only a few of his old acquaintances seemed to have heard of his successful career as a court singer, or of his unusual literary ability. The people of his native land, today, know this sweet singer of the Tyrol far better than did the villagers of Bolzano a hundred years ago, for a splendid statue, the work of Heinrich Natter, a Tyrolean sculptor, has been erected in his honor in the old crossroads town. Recognized now as the greatest poet of the Tyrol, and best beloved of all the Minnesingers, from his home among the everlasting mountains he will ever seem to be singing one of his happy lays, such as this:

"When summer came to pass, And blossoms through the grass Were wonderfully springing, And all the birds were singing, I came through sun and shadow Along a mighty meadow, In midst of which a fountain sprang. Before a woodland wild, that rang With songs the nightingale sang."

C. S. E.



Early Days. From a Water Color by F. M. Anderson.

## Little Spring

"I will go down," I said, "to meet the Spring— She comes so late into this northern land. And I shall see her enter, and her hand Shepherd the little buds upon the spray. The young, young Spring, artless and unadorned But for the glint of gold within her hair, And on her garment, tremulous raindrops fair."

So I went down, through dark and frosty night And lengthening days, to meet the little Spring. And while I went I slept and dreamed, and all My heart with eager joy did leap and sing To think that I, so long in winter's thrall, Did see at last the young Spring enter in. The while she shepherd upon the spray The timid buds for opening of the May.

I slept and dreamed. When I at last awoke, The air was sweet with fragrant breath of flowers; The leafy shadows danced; the birds all sang; And little children, through the golden hours, Gathered the purple violets that sprang Beneath the grass, crooning a happy tune Beneath the crescent of a cloud-white moon.

Lovely it was, and wonderful! Yet I Must mourn that I had come too late to see The little Spring—that while I dreamed of Spring She passed me in the night, and now, for me, Instead of leaf-buds in a whispering ring, All pendulous with shining pearls of rain, The dogwood blossoms on the far-dung spray Shouted their beauty to the golden day.

And then I saw the oak tree, bald and brown, The patient oak, around whose ancient feet, While his grand head rose towering above, Nestled—wreathed, hooded elms—the violets sweet. And in his mighty arms, with brooding love, Were shepherded the last shy, timid buds. Then all my waiting heart with gratitude did sing, That, howsoever late, I yet might see this miracle of Spring.

C. G. R.

## The First of the Taylor Poems

The first tiny volume of "Original Poems" took the nurseries of 1804 by storm. The title-page, hall-marked with a motto from Dr. Watts, and describing the authors as "Several Young Persons," excited curiosity; the preface, respectfully inscribed to Parents and "very affectionally to that interesting little race—the race of children," was irresistible.

A second volume was ordered before Christmas; a year later the two chief contributors, finding themselves unexpectedly among the most popular children's writers, ventured into the field alone with rhymes and hymns. There had been no such measures since Dr. Watts. Old nursery songs, revived from time to time, had gone the way of old "histories," and the "great writers of little books"—Mrs. Barbauld and Miss Edgeworth—were justly content with their rascality of prose.

A great-grandmother of the Taylors has as a child been taken upon the knee of Dr. Watts and received from his hand a copy of the *Divine Songs for Children*. Ann and Jane used the old rhythms "with a difference." Nearly a century before A Child's Garden of Verses, they sang of moon and stars, flowers and creatures, of child's play in house and garden. "The Wind" and "The Cow" had their prototypes in "Original Poems and Rhymes for the Nursery"; any reader who opens his Child's Garden at "A Good Boy" or "System" or "The Whole Duty of Children" will find in Ann and Jane Taylor the great aunts-in-literature of Louis Stevenson.

The skill consists, as Goldsmith remarked, "in making little fishes talk like little fishes"; and this may be done with or without a "moral." Jane's method gives the secret of her charm. "I try to conjure up some child into my presence," she told Ann, "address her suitably, as well as I am able, and when I begin to flag, I say to her, 'There, love; now you may go.' There could be no better recipe for the making of children's books."

When James Montgomery praised the first efforts of the "Associate Minstrels," he called Ann "the queen of the Assembly—the first unquestionably among those who write for children, and not the last by hundreds of those who write for men"; yet he found Jane "very delicate and sprightly," and noted her "tender playfulness."

Jane's pieces, fresh and crisp as Miss Edgeworth's prose, have the more individual note. Her conventional pictures—"Morning," "Evening," and the rest, framed to fit chosen spaces on the Nursery wall—have a light and color of their own; her portrait-types—"The Shepherd Boy," "The Gleaner"—mostly arranged in pairs or sets of four, have each some distinguishing note: Colin's "soft pipe," the "little blue apron" of the gleaner. Even her cautionary rhymes are not as other cautionary rhymes which have no conscious humor. She draws an apple tree, a bird, a violet, and straightway the wind is stirring in the branches, the bird twittering, the flower drooping like a sweet humility. As for her beasts, a child understands their language, knows them as friends even when they find fault with him, repeats their sermons, never for a moment doubts they are alive.—F. V. BARNY, in *Preface* to "Jane Taylor. Prose and Poetry."

## Homely Things

There is no small work unto God. He requires of us greatness; Of his least creature A high angelic nature, Stature superb and bright completeness.

He sets to us no humble duty. Of his plainest child he asks. When I polish the brazen pan I hear a creature laugh afar In the gardens of a star, And from his burning presence run Flaming wheels of many a sun. . . . Purgers of all men's thoughts and ways.

With labor do I sound Thy praise, My work is done for Thee. Whoever makes a thing more bright, He is an angel of all light. Therefore let me spread abroad The beautiful cleanness of my God.

—ANNA HEMPSTEAD BRANCH. POEMS.

## In Whistler's Studio

In the studio, where I spent the entire day, Whistler showed me every canvas he possessed—he had dozens of them, finished, unfinished, or merely begun. At his repeated request I ventured to express my opinion on them. I was rather reluctant at first, as I feared he might be angry, but he pressed me so that I gave my candid opinion.

I told Whistler where I thought some of his unfinished figures were defective. He recognized that what I said was right, and set to work at once with his palette and brushes to make the suggested alterations. . . . But few realized that no man ever had so much difficulty in obtaining such superb results as Whistler. . . . He knew quite well when things were wrong and had the strength of character to persevere until he had obtained the result he wanted. That is why, when he felt that his vision could not distinguish any more how defects could be remedied, he placed the pictures face to the wall for months before he would work on them again. A portrait, which any other clever artist could have done easily in two or three sittings of a couple of hours each, would take Whistler thirty or forty or fifty sittings of eight hours a piece, and even longer. His sitters were often distressed when, after posing patiently and steadily for a whole month, the great genius would sometimes scrape out the entire picture and begin afresh. After all, so long as the ultimate result was excellent, it really did not matter how long an artist took over a picture.

I spent many a day with Whistler in the studio while he was working. He was constantly asking my opinion. He said I saved him a lot of time and energy. His drawing of figures was generally faulty in the beginning, but not so of his landscapes, which he got perfect at once. His work often gave the impression of having been done quickly—almost dashed in, one might think. It never took him long to finish a picture.

One evening a dinner was arranged at the Café Royal by a number of the younger and rising artists, chiefly—if I remember right—the Chelsea Art Club. Lavery, then a young, highly promising painter, was presiding. There were about twelve or fourteen of them at a round table. Whistler was much flattered at the compliment, and insisted on my being asked, too, although I felt rather out of it. After dinner Lavery and one or two others gave more or less affectionate speeches, filled with unbounded admiration for the Great Master. Whistler had during the afternoon rehearsed to me a graceful and extraordinary witty speech which he was to deliver that night. In it, naturally, were sarcastic attacks on which he wanted to deliver against personal enemies. I had never heard Whistler speak in public. I expected a forcible oration. But, behold! our hosts were so intensely kind and considerate to him, they lionized him to such an extent, the applause when he got up on his legs was so sincerely full of enthusiasm, that Whistler, deeply touched, waived for one moment his sarcasm, and his voice was so unsteady that it was difficult to hear the few disconnected words he mumbled. Not one single word did he utter of the fine speech he had prepared in the afternoon!

He made a few banal remarks which were received with deafening applause. Whistler, trembling all over, sat down again. In a way, I was glad I was present, for Whistler's enchantment that evening at having been treated so comely by his fellow-artists was well worth studying. His eyes were wet with tears. It took him some minutes to recover. We left towards twelve thirty a. m. and returned home, when the greater part of the night was spent in the drawing-room listening to Whistler's remarks on the superb reception, and the people's kindness, and how wonderfully good the English people were. There was no nation like them, after all!—A. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR, in "Everywhere: The Memoirs of an Explorer."

## Macdonald in America

I am not quite sure from whom the suggestion first came of a lecturing tour in the States. Dickens and Thackeray had already undergone the experience, and in the winter of 1872-73, J. A. Froude, Professor Tyn-dall, Edmund Yates. . . .

The material for writing this part of my parents' life is wonderfully rich, chiefly because of my mother's letters to her children. There are but few of my father's. Hers are characteristic—ardent, humorous and however astute in criticism, always kind. . . .

"Dear Lily, We had such a full day yesterday! Emerson, his wife and daughter came to lunch; after lunch we went to see Longfellow. He showed us his rooms and his pictures, and we saw one of his daughters. His house was Washington's headquarters a hundred years ago—where here is as wonderful as a three-hundred would be with us. Then in the evening we went to a severe tea and an elegant one—at the house of Mrs. Lowell's sister. (He is in England just now.) She is a very interesting person. . . . One amusing chapter in the evening was my talking to a youth, a tremendous big boy with large open eyes, who had travelled a good deal and talked charmingly. I thought for so young and so bold a fellow, I thought perhaps he was going into the Navy—thought he would make a jolly captain. I thought it was talking very kindly to him and encouraged him to speak. . . . about things. When I heard afterwards he is the great preacher (Phillips Brooks) of the town—an Episcopalian clergyman, and is run after tremendously, I never was more flattered. . . . Whistler, the Quaker poet at Amesbury, where he lectured."

"Mr. Whistler's house," my mother wrote, "is a sweet, country-like cottage, wooden and low. We dined in the room that the roadside door opens on. Then through that was the little sacred study of one of the sweetest, most dignified, loving, humble and gentle of men. After the lecture, some of the Scotchmen made a present of Whistler's poems. In the morning Mr. Whistler said that 'Friend George must not be the only one to have presents,' and he gave me his latest volume. He is a most lovable, holy man, full of fire and enjoyment of all things good. He is very wide in his beliefs."

I remember the letter Whistler wrote to the local press speaking of the great work my father had done in the cause of religion and of his poetical worth, urging everybody not to miss this opportunity of hearing his lecture.—GEORGE MACDONALD, in "George Macdonald and His Wife."

And in her orb so brightly week And yon fierce glow I find The image of the scenes I seek, And those I leave behind.

—RICHARD GARNETT. POEMS.

## Graven Images

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE book of Exodus, in which the Ten Commandments given to the children of Israel are recorded, the first commandment reads: "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth."

A casual reading might convey the impression that this commandment referred merely to the idolatry that was being practiced at that time, with consequent disregard for spiritual standards. It is true that the outward form of idol worship must needs have been corrected, and reverence for the true God re-established, before the children of Israel could hope for peace and health and contentment. But is this form of idolatry all that the second commandment refers to? Heather worship of idols does not obtain among Christian nations today in the sense that some of the Israelites then practiced it; but there is great need to detect and to eliminate other graven images, equally harmful, images engraved upon thought, which are false and worthless, and which produce discord, sorrow, and sickness.

The teachings of Christian Science lay great stress upon the fact that God is the creator of man and the universe. The first chapter of Genesis sets forth the order of His creation in detail and entirety. It explicitly shows the nature of the "heaven above," of the "earth beneath," of the inhabitants of the earth and of the "water under the earth"; and the second commandment names these one by one. It is clear, therefore, that if we would be obedient to this commandment, we must acknowledge God's creation of man and the universe, and adopt the truth of its perfection into our thinking.

After the appearance of these ideas, as set forth in the first chapter of Genesis, there is the statement, "And God saw that it was good." This declaration occurs several times in this chapter, as if to emphasize its importance; and near the close of the chapter are the words, "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Then,

## Skyscraper Growth

From the canvas-covered holes in the ground where the caisson works delve, to the gleaming white uprightness of a skyscraper, is a long tall step. Devoid of interest? Anything but that. A romance entitled, "From Blueprint to Skyscraper."

Here where clay of yellow, brown, blue and gray, drifting sand and pools of water dot a miscellaneous welter of machinery, trucks, fencing and whatnot, is the future basement of a tall tower, from whose top clear days will be seen the Indiana dunes, the glistening waters of Lake Michigan, and the gray, smoky centers of steel in between; at intervals the orange and scarlet flames from the blast furnaces. Above in the blue means heroic labor, ever-present watchfulness, striving, and unrelenting toil to erect the skyscraper.

Down below board fences lined with curious loungers, are mechanical scoops, biting, gorging and gorging huge mouthfuls of clay for the moment. Their silvery teeth and gray maws open with a clank and the receiving trucks below, huge and ponderous, shiver momentarily as the clay falls within their domain. Rumbling up board runs, assisted by steel cables attached to engine winches, the motors go. Now caisson workers drill to bedrock, concrete follows down a long flexible steel chute, and steel I beams, thousands of twisted steel rods, and kegs of rivets clank into the opening for the trucks. Heaping sand piles, cement bags in piles like levee bags, and cone-shaped heaps of gravel ride in wheelbarrows to the wheezing concrete mixers, there to flow away in a pebbly gray fluid that will harden to white stone.

Steel outlines the building's slender height. Red and gray, with curious white hieroglyphics readable to the architect and builder, color the slim beams, angles, channels, struts and trusses, and these mount higher and higher. On them lightly pass the blue-dimmed workmen, sure-footed, handling the clattering tools of their trade. Far above on the last beam is a huge V of reinforced beams; the huge derrick that hauls up the steel from the delivery trucks in the street so far below. Near the truck a puffing donkey engine for hoisting cement carts in the interior of the building's framework are ovens for red-heating the rivets, and above all the clattering song of the ever-present roasting, chattering riveting hammer, unceasing and vibrant.

Now marble and stone, wood, pressed steel, bronze, cable, window sashes, electrical supplies, glass and boilers, come in truckloads, fading quickly from view as they go up in the hoist, or into the interior of the framework, there to be fitted into the innumerable detail expressed only by the smudgy blueprint and the sketched tracings. There is an art in building a solid tower of enduring beauty from frail paper images.

And upward, onward and inward the skyscraper goes, adding and fitting into niches that are exact to the fraction of an inch. Each part has its place, and when the whole has had its final cleaning and furnishing, and the unsightly residue has been carted away, the tower of glistening white that looks over a shimmering lake of pale green from an enormous height in the sky, is a tribute to the thoughts, plans and labor of true workmen.

If anything should appear in our experience that is not "very good," is it not reasonable to say with conviction that it cannot be of God's creating? It is not, rather, some graven image which we have mistakenly substituted for the truth concerning God's spiritual creation?

The first chapter of Genesis is not merely hypothetical, not even allegorical. The truth revealed in it is the basis of demonstration in Christian Science, which, all over the world today, is enabling its adherents to overcome sickness, sorrow, and sin by eliminating the graven images from their thinking, thus putting into practice their understanding of the perfection of God and His creation.

Could a discordant experience be of God's creating? No; because, as the first chapter of Genesis plainly states, God gave man dominion "over all the earth"; and this gift must include dominion over inharmonious of every kind. Then, what is it that gives rise to a belief of sickness? All sickness is the result of a false mental image, perhaps of fear, resentment, hatred, or some form of ignorance of the man God made.

The mere declaration of the truth of God's creation is, however, not enough. It is the intelligent application of the understanding of divine Principle that solves our problems, just as it is the intelligent application of the rules of mathematics that enables one to calculate correctly and obtain right results. It therefore requires earnest study of the Scriptures, especially of Jesus' words and works, effectively to put into practice the teachings of Christian Science, which are founded upon the Bible.

On page 418 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Christian Science textbook, Mary Baker Eddy has written, "Tumors, ulcers, tubercles, inflammation, pain, deformed limbs, are waking dream-shadows, dark images of mortal thought, which flee before the light of Truth." And on page 248 of the same textbook Mrs. Eddy has shown how these images of disease may be supplanted by true spiritual ideas. There she says, "Immortal Mind feeds the body with supernal freshness and fairness, supplying it with beautiful images of thought and destroying the woe of sense which each day brings to a nearer tomb." These words are powerful.

Let us, then, eliminate false images from our thinking and seek to understand the truth concerning God's perfect, harmonious creation in its completeness and purity. Thus shall we bring into our experience a truer manifestation of harmony, and pain, poverty, and heartache will disappear; for "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

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## SOUTH AFRICAN AGREEMENT IS HIGHLY PRAISED

Agent-General for India and African Ministers Celebrate Anniversary

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
CAPE TOWN—Recently V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, the Agent-General for India, in the Union for the Government of India, invited several South African Cabinet ministers to dinner for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the agreement which resulted from the round-table conference between representatives of the South African and Indian governments just a year ago. Several felicitous speeches were made and the general atmosphere was in singular contrast to that prevailing before the agreement was signed.

Mr. Sastri expressed profound gratitude for the fact that he had found in all sections of the community here a general desire, if not actually to support the agreement, at least to be able to give it a fair chance. One of the real causes of the success of the agreement so far, he said, was that it had, from the beginning, been placed on a non-party basis. The Government and its followers stood by it.

He ventured to express the hope that the Cape Town agreement would pass from the view of political controversy, that it would be accepted as common ground, and that if it were to be scrapped in the future it would only be to be replaced by a more solid and substantial agreement. The agreement was one of the things that had happened within the British Empire during the last few years.

The Prime Minister of South Africa, General Hertzog, replied to this friendly speech with one equally friendly. He thought they could all be grateful. He did not think the millennium had come; he doubted if there were many there that night who wished the millennium to come. They would not be able to appreciate it. But, while they recognized this was a hard world, a world of hard facts and very cold, it at times felt as if the millennium had come, and that it was going to last.

## AMENDMENTS ARE ACCEPTED

Billings Will Do Away With Tendencies to Construct Unseaworthy Yachts

NEW YORK—The delegates to the annual spring meeting of the Yacht Racing Association voted to accept the amendments to the Universal Rule for racing-yacht measurements, as adopted previously by the New York Yacht Club and the North American Yacht Racing Union. The purpose of the new rules was to remove tendencies to build yachts which are unseaworthy. The new amendments are accepted as follows:

Any concavely the stem line of a yacht shall be bridged by a straight line equal to 15 per cent of her load waterline length. This penalty must be drastically than before the concave stems.

Freeboard shall be not less than 6 per cent of the load waterline length. This requires an R boat to have at least 2.2 feet height from water to deck, a Q boat at least 2.5 feet.

Minimum overboard shall be not more than 108 per cent of the yacht's rating plus 5. This brings an R boat to not over 28.5 feet water line, a Q boat to not over 32 feet.

Rotating masts, double-luffed sails and similar contrivances are barred. It is evident that the new amendments are similar, if not identical, to the amendments adopted by the American Bureau of Shipping or by Lloyd's Register.

The chief value of the last rule is that it places a minimum scantling requirement on large yachts, which, hitherto, could be built at will and designer fancied, even to the point of dangerous weakness, in classes larger than Class M.

In the racing rules one new amendment was adopted relating to pre-nomination start and recall. It specifies that any yacht over the starting line ahead of the gun, a white ball or orange with a red band shall be displayed on the committee boat and a sound signal, different from the starting signal, shall be used. In the case of two or more yachts starting early, the committee shall sound one blast, or whatever the signal is, for each yacht. When practical, the yacht or yachts shall also be hailed by name, number or otherwise.

## CAMBRIDGE WINS BIG BOAT RACE

(Continued from Page 1)  
landed in London at an unconscionably early hour and were almost the earliest arrivals at Putney.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock transient city workers arrived, accompanied by a heavy rain, and when at last the sun took command and the river surface began to hum with the official craft, Putney at last looked like itself on boat-race day. The wind dropped, the rain ceased and the water was not too bad by the time the crews made that short but dreadful pull to the stakeboats before the eager eyes of the shouting spectators. The sun glimmered on old Putney church, passenger planes buzzed low overhead, and quite a formidable array of pleasure steamers and launches

stood by for the start. "Are you ready?" said the umpire, raising a white flag. "Go!" and in one ripple of light 16 blades bit into the water. Then up went a 20-minute shout that rose and fell as the eights tolled side by side.

Oxford won the toss and chose the Middlesex station for the advantage it afforded by a sheltering wall at the start and the first and last bends. "Stations don't matter today," said J. A. Brown, famous Cambridge coxswain, to the writer. So far as Cambridge is concerned they certainly didn't, for the Light Blues leaped ahead at the start and, rowing a slower rate than Oxford, pulled steadily away.

The Oxonians held on grimly at a higher stroke for about a mile; but by Hammersmith Bridge they were a good length and a quarter behind and rowing in poor shape. On form alone they were worse than when the writer saw them a couple of days after their arrival for their final preparation here. They were not together and they did not appear to be getting much work individually and their success seemed out of the question.

Meanwhile Cambridge, away by itself, was a picture to delight the eye of the expert and expert alike. The Light Blues sat at their post prettily, were in perfect unison and seemed to have a store of energy in reserve. The time of 20m. 25s. is a long way behind the record, but considering water conditions it shows good rowing.

Thus Cambridge brought its total victories in this historic encounter to 39 and Oxford has won 40. The centenary of the race is next year, so the situation over 100 years may be summed up in golfing parlance as Oxford dormie 1.

## GERMANS PLAN MOTORING TOUR

Club Will Send 200 Members to United States Under A. A. A. Auspices

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WASHINGTON—As part of the campaign to promote international automobile touring, the Allgemeine Deutscher Automobil Club, the largest in Germany, will send 200 members to the United States in October on the first of a series of tours under the auspices of the American Automobile Association.

This announcement was made at a session of a three-day A. A. A. conference, which has brought 500 secretaries and managers of clubs to discuss national conditions. Tasker O. Oddie (R.), Senator from Nevada, vigorously assailed the Bureau of the Budget because of alleged efforts to prejudice the federal-aid road program.

After reviewing the status of the federal-aid program and the importance of its continuance and its expansion, Mr. Oddie pointed out that in a recent message to the Senate, the bureau made the gratuitous statement that federal-aid would not be approved by the bureau, if the motor vehicle excise tax is repealed.

"In so doing the Bureau of the Budget has entirely overstepped its legitimate jurisdiction," Mr. Oddie declared.

Clarence Chamberlain, transatlantic flier, forecast the day when the airline industry would have a tourist organization similar to the three A's. Mr. Chamberlain said good roads have been needed to make motoring popular from the early times when in his own experience, he worked all week on his 1902 model Oldsmobile to get it to run Sunday. Now aviation is in a similar case and needs airways and depots.

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**BOARD AND RESIDENCE**  
AUSTRIAN TYROL—Magnificent Alpine scenery, walks, pine woods, glaciers; sun, spring, and water. Pension, 10/- per week, including breakfast and dinner. MRS. ANDREW, Pension, Waldsee, Tyrol.

**PARIS VICTORY**—Family pension, 18 beds, in the English, newly-erected, comfortable; garden; excellent cuisine; terms from fr. 20/- to fr. 40/- daily inclusive.

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

France

**MENTONE—FRENCH RIVIERA**  
**HOTEL BANASTRON**  
Menton, Promenade du Cap-Martin  
FIRST CLASS SELECT HOTEL  
Open all the year

**A LA CHEVRETTE**  
Place Saint-Roch, Menton  
PERRIN GLOVES  
SPECIALTY OF HOSIERY

**MAISON DE BLANC**  
R. GUETSCHEL  
23, Place Saint-Roch, Menton  
Trousseaux—Boudoirs—Habits  
Hand Embroideries

**DAVINGTON**  
TEA ROOM—LIGHT LUNCHES  
On sea front (near Port de l'Union)  
All Cakes Home Made and For Sale

**NICE—FRENCH RIVIERA**  
**HOTEL ALEXANDRA**  
Central. Open all the year  
Family hotel with every comfort  
LARGE GARDEN

Consulting Engineers and Architects  
**HOME BUILDERS**  
Sole apartments in center  
Understate real estate transactions  
HOVNIANIAN & Co., 2, Boul. Victor-Hugo

**BRITISH MOTOR HIRE CO., Ltd.**  
2, Place Giralde, Nice  
Travel Dept.—Cars for Hire. European  
Tourist—Land and Estates for sale  
any part of the Riviera.  
GENERAL INFORMATION

The Christian Science Monitor  
IS FOR SALE IN  
CONTINENTAL EUROPE  
Vienna—New stands at Hotel Bristol;  
Karl Schmetzer, Stubenbastei 2, Westbahnhof.  
Brussels—40, H. Smith & Son, 78 Rue du  
Marché aux Herbes, Librerie, Kiosque, St.  
Cie, 40 and 48 rue Condemner.

**FRANCE**  
Biarritz—Librerie, 16 Rue Gambetta,  
Cannes—The Lounge, 4 Rue des Etats Unis;  
Maison Perrier, 4 Rue d'Antony;  
Digne—Librerie Franco-Anglaise, 24 Rue du  
Casino.  
Jussieu-Place—Book Lounge & Circulating  
Library, Avenue du Forum.  
Lyon—The Lounge, Rue Henry Benoit;  
Hôtel & Cressat, 37, Avenue de Verdun;  
Lyon—Book Hand Stand  
Monsieur L. Leclercq, 1 Rue Grimaldi.  
Monte Carlo—The English and American  
Library, 29 Boulevard du Nord; Kiosque 1  
bis, des Moulins; Kiosque domo;  
Nice—Pulitienne, 4 Place Massena; Kiosque  
No. 9, Avenue de la Victoire (near rue Scipio);  
Nizza—Librerie, 15 Jardin Public facing  
Hotel de France; No. 14 Promenade des  
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**NICE—FRENCH RIVIERA**  
**PENSION**  
16 Avenue des Beaux-Arts  
Conducted by refined ladies  
Garden—Fine situation—Terraces  
Good accommodations—Modern comforts  
Fair prices

**HOTEL DU LOUVRE**  
20 Boulevard  
Victor Hugo  
First-class. Every modern comfort.  
CENTRAL  
SPECIAL RATES FOR LONG STAY

**PARIS**  
A BECOMING HAT is a  
thing of beauty.  
It may also be practical.  
Come and find one at  
eulalie georges

**PARIS**  
14, rue Duphot  
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near the Madeleine

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Holland

**AMSTERDAM**  
**BROEKMAN'S**  
**EFFECTENKANTOOR**  
(Original Firm Established 1869)  
444 HEERENGRACHT  
All Banking Business

**THE HAGUE**  
**HELDING & PIERSON**  
(Original Firm Established 1873)  
1<sup>st</sup> Korte Vyverberg  
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Switzerland

**BERNE**  
**SOUVENIRS**  
in Wood-Carving, Ivory Carving and  
in Leather Articles. Rich  
assortment.  
E. FRIEDEN-WIDMER  
Bahnhofplatz 7

**MEYER-MÜLLER**  
**COMPANY, LTD.**  
BERNE, ZÜRICH  
The House for  
Carpets and Linoleum

**CHAMPERY VALAIS**  
**FAMOUS MOUNTAIN RESORT**  
ENGLISH GUEST HOUSE  
Wonderful flowers and scenery, mountain  
excursions, tennis; central heating, modern  
comforts. Interview London. Particulars RM/  
BSEN, W. C. 1.

**NEUCHÂTEL**  
**GRANDS MAGASINS**  
**WIRTHLIN ET CIE**  
Rue St. Maurice  
CONFECTIONNERS FOR LADIES  
TEXTILES—SILKS

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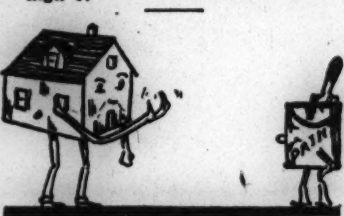


## DAILY FEATURES

## Odds and Ends

**Leap Year**  
Leap years are those in which the number of the year is divisible by four without a remainder, with the exception of those equally divisible by 100. As an example, there was no leap year in the eight-year period between 1896 and 1904. A year which is divisible by 400, however, is a leap year. Thus, while 1700 and 1800 and 1900 were not leap years, 2000 will be.

**St. Joseph (Mo.) News Press:** Liberty is a grand thing but you never quite realize what a mighty and awful power it is until some young lady moves next door and begins to tune up for high C.



**HOW DOES THE HOUSE LOOK?**  
The new estimate that a loss of \$800,000,000 a year is occasioned Americans through failure to protect their buildings by adequate paint.

**Portland Oregonian:** Fashion writer in a well-known magazine declares that the "wearing of the hat" is very important, so it is evident he is not making a bid for college-boy subscribers.

**Was It Worth It?**  
In the process of extracting the single gram of radium given to Madame Curie by the women of America in 1921, it has been estimated that 600 tons of ore, 1000 tons of coal, 500 tons of chemicals, 10,000 tons of distilled water, and the labor of 500 men for six months were required.

**Omaha Bee News:** We believe that Mussolini is going to visit us here, instead of the man who will act as understudy for him.

**The Off Ox**  
The word "off" as applied to "off-ox" or "off-horse" refers to the one on the right side; the horse on the left is referred to as the "near."

**Boston Transcript:** The congressmen who declined invitations to fly with Colonel Lindbergh indicated that as aviators they are good speech makers.

**Cats vs. Children**  
In urging that Swedish children should be well cared for, it was recently reported that \$2,680,000 worth of milk is fed to Swedish cats every year.

## The Monitor Reader

1. Who are the Taw-hawee Aw-o-tahm?—Magazine Feature..... 10  
2. How was it possible to construct a hotel during the winter months in the Canadian Rockies?—Among the Railroads..... 10  
3. How is France meeting the house shortage?—Housing Survey..... 10  
4. What does the Prince of Wales think of "boiled shirts"?—Sayings..... 10  
5. What financial arrangement has been made to prevent undue fluctuations in the price of rubber?—Editorial..... 10  
6. How did the advent of the motorcar affect the lasting qualities of paper money?—Odds and Ends..... 10  
7. How many women magistrates are there in England and Wales?—Editorial Note..... 10  
8. What is the difference between "esoteric" and "exoteric"?—Word a Day..... 10  
9. What is the latest contraction to be offered for "Am not I"?—Letter to Monitor..... 10  
10. How may the natural sweetness of peas be developed during cooking?—Household Arts Page..... 10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

## A Word a Day

**NOTE:** For the purpose of uniformity, Webster's first choice is accepted for pronunciation in all cases where there is a difference of opinion.

## Data

Facts granted or presented are called data. Literally, as taken from the Latin, it means things given.

The singular, which is seldom used, save in mathematics or engineering, is datum. Since data is plural, only plural verbs should be used with it. To say "The data has been collected" is incorrect. "The data have been collected" is right.

Material for an investigation, the available facts conceded as the basis for an argument, numbers or quantities given in order to solve some problem or reach some conclusion, these are data.

There is some confusion as to the pronunciation of this word. When adopted into the English language, Latin words usually take English vowels. So here, instead of saying the first a as in "father," it is as in "day." The first syllable is stressed, da-ta.

Sound the a as in day.

Your data are insufficient.

## What They Say

**DR. WALTER WALSH:** "Civilization is not going to advance very far so long as any considerable body of their fellow countrymen find enjoyment in the quite unnecessary suffering of their fellow creatures."

**JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER JR.:** "It is well to remember, in this money-mad age, that the real purpose of our existence, after all, is not to make a living, but to make a life—a worthy, well-rounded and useful life."

**DR. F. E. DEVLIN:** "You cannot govern civilized people by force, but you can lead them by justice and retain their love by charity."

**ST. JOHN ERVINE:** "No play has ever been condemned by all the critics, nor has any play ever been praised by all the critics."

**HENRY FORD:** "The best charity in the world is to give people the chance to earn their way through life by useful work."

**DR. M. LYLE SPENCER:** "The United States has been trained for work; it has not had adequate education for leisure."

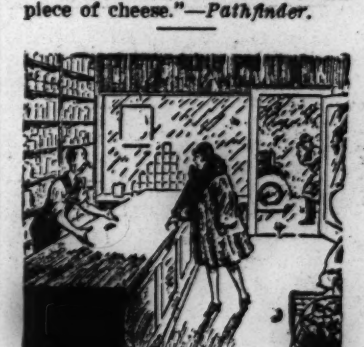
## A Thought for Today

THEY know who work, not they who play, if rest is sweet.—SYMONS

## In Lighter Vein

**Even Up!**  
"What was your car expense last year?"  
"Five thousand dollars. I bought a new car for \$4000, and it cost me \$1000 to run it. What was yours?"  
"The same. I bought a used car for \$1000 and it cost me \$4000 to run it!"—*St. Paul Herald.*

**The Swiss Variety**  
"Johnny, you're a sight! What have you done to your clothes—they're cut full of holes."  
"Aw, wa was playin' grocery store, mamma, and I was the piece of cheese."—*Pathfinder.*



**Young Lady Motorist:** "It's snowing and sleeting and I'd like to buy some chains for my tires."  
"I'm sorry—we keep only groceries."—*Humorist.*

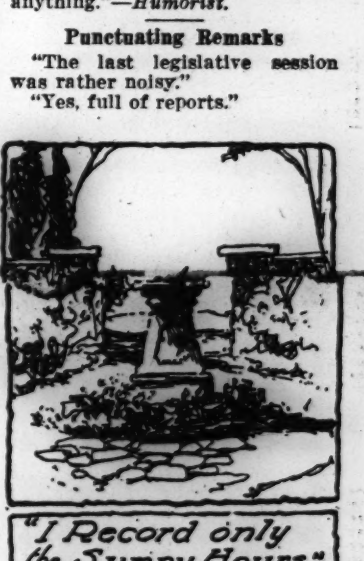
**"How annoying! I understood this was a chain store."**

**The Seasoning**  
Mistress: "Did you season the oysters, Dinah?"  
Dinah: "No'm. I thought you said that was taken care of in months what had R in them."

**Making It Worth While**  
"Will you lend me 10 marks?"  
"Young man, money lending destroys friendship, and ours shall not be destroyed for 10 marks."  
"Then lend me 20 marks."—*Fliegende Blaetter (Munich).*

**And Spoil It**  
Foolster: "Oh, dear! Golf's a funny game, caddie."  
Caddie: "Mebbe. It all depends. Some folks'll make a joke of anything."—*Humorist.*

**Punctuating Remarks**  
"The last legislative session was rather noisy."  
"Yes, full of reports."



**I Record only the Sunny Hours**

## Protection

**Dublin, Ire.**  
MANY have pondered on the instinct manifested in animal life as a provision for their protection which sometimes approaches strategy. An example of this faculty was observed by a party of men, who early one morning had started down an Irish lane to work in the hayfields.

On the way they passed along a rather high demesne wall, which skirted the road on one side, completely hiding the river. Near the wall they saw a wild duck with her brood of perhaps 12 ducklings, waddling along on what must have been their initial trip from their nest to the river, choosing the early morning to avoid being disturbed.

A dog was following the party, and the moment he espied the duck ahead, he began barking and ran in her direction. The duck perceived this quickly. In a flash every one of the dozen ducklings disappeared into the tall grass and weeds at the roadside. The mother, however, went along the road, beating her wings in the dust, acting as though she could barely fly, keeping constantly three or four feet ahead of the dog. In this way she lured him over half a mile from her brood.

Suddenly she soared gracefully up to the dog's astonishment, who sat looking up at her. Then she flew back to the spot where she had left her precious ducklings. They all gathered close round her again, and waddled off to the river and safety.

**In Peace as Well as War**  
THE Glendale (Calif.) post of the American Legion has proved its peace-time worth, according to W. L. R. When flames swept the Verdugo hills and Triunfo valley some time ago, the veterans broadcast the alarm, took firetrucks to the scene and assisted them, dispensed 803 shovels, 163 canteens of water, 8026 sandwiches, and besides furnished 41 muckrars and five trucks for the work of rescue and refreshment.

**The Motor Samaritan**  
THE memory of a kindness, however trifling, often lingers to brighten one's pathway, according to Miss A. M. C. of Weymouth, Mass. In a contribution to the Sundial she tells of a mother and three little children who were plodding along to attend an entertainment one warm afternoon. A good Samaritan drew his automobile to the curb and volunteered to take them all where they were going. One child had forgotten his ticket, but this was nothing to the genial man, for he insisted on driving them back home and then to the entertainment.

## The Children's Corner

## Sunset Stories

## Mrs. Nickey's Hiding-Place

ONE Saturday morning Mrs. Nickey, the black cat, sat washing her brand new kittens, and Mrs. Fox Terrier sat watching her, and wishing that her own children were not getting so grown-up.

Suddenly, Mrs. Nickey stopped with her paw raised and her tongue half out and considered.

"My dear Mrs. Fox Terrier," she said at last, "I don't like my children of course, so she sat by the basket in the sitting-room, while one by one Mrs. Nickey carried her babies upstairs to the hiding-place.

Long before lunch was over, Mrs. Nickey's basket was empty, and the two grown-up animals were nowhere to be seen.

Precisely at 2 o'clock the absence of the kittens was noticed.

"Mary," said her aunt, "all the kittens have gone. They were much too young to leave Nickey. Wherever do you suppose they can be?"

"I have no idea," Mary replied. "You said they were to be kept."

"Then Nickey's hidden them somewhere," said her aunt, "and we shall have to find them."

The search went on all afternoon and evening, and while Mrs. Fox Terrier watched with an expression that said, "I could tell if I would," Mrs. Nickey herself did not appear.

The kittens were still not found when Mary, who was sleeping with

her little cousin, went to bed that night.

"What's the matter, Joan?" she asked, when she heard a rustle as she was getting undressed.

"Nuffing," answered the mischievous Joan from the old-fashioned four-poster bed.

As she spoke, there came from the low wooden platform above her the unmistakable croon Mrs. Nickey made over her kittens.

Mary crossed to the bed and, climbing on it, peered over the top. There, curled up round her babies, lay Mrs. Nickey, looking the picture of contentment.

"No, I didn't put them there," grinned Joan, in answer to Mary's questions, "but I found them when I came to bed, and stayed awake to see what you'd do."

Very firmly, but gently, because she loved them, Mary lifted Mrs. Nickey and her babies down and carried them to their corner in the sitting-room.

The next day the basket was put in a place where Mrs. Nickey felt safer, and to her great relief she was allowed to keep her entire family until, in due time, they grew to be nearly as beautiful as their little black mother—and not in the least bit vain.

Since hearing what the Boss and his mother had to say about bobtails I have been doing a little investigating and I find that Spotage agrees with Mrs. Simpson.

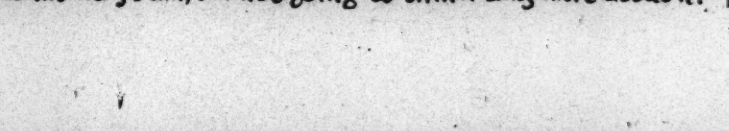
And so does ol' Togo.

So I suppose the bobtailing business isn't so good after all.

But as long as I already have a short one and the Boss likes me the way I am, I'm not going to think any more about it!



And even Buzzy seems to think long tails are best!



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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1923

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Eleven Months of Conciliation

FOR nine years the United States pursued unsuccessful methods in attempting to secure a settlement of the Mexican petroleum dispute. Less than one year ago a policy of conciliation was adopted. The petroleum controversy is now virtually settled. Moreover, the agrarian question, which involved the expropriation of American ranches, is now solved, with the exception of minor details. Finally, the problem of adjusting the claims of citizens of both countries against the governments of the other is now under discussion in Mexico City, with every prospect of favorable settlement. All this after only eleven months of conciliation.

The change in the policy of the United States toward Mexico came after many "diplomatic" notes had been exchanged between the two countries. The last of these notes, dispatched by Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, on Oct. 30, 1922, pointed out "the extremely critical situation" that would arise should Mexico carry out the terms of petroleum and agrarian laws confiscating American property. "The issues have been plainly defined," he said, and added, in diplomatic language, that there was no use writing further notes.

Shortly after this the United States gave notice that it would abrogate the anti-smuggling treaty with Mexico. This treaty was of untold value to the Mexican Government in preventing the smuggling of arms and munitions to revolutionaries. It also was of untold value to the Treasury Department in preventing liquor smuggling along the Mexican border. The fact that the United States was willing to sacrifice a treaty most advantageous to itself led to the widely accepted view that it was not willing to discourage the political enemies of President Calles in revolution.

At this time many officials in the State Department favored a break with Mexico. There was some support for this in the Cabinet. There was talk of documents from the American

Embassy and in the possession of the Mexican Government. There was also talk of valuable papers having been taken from the State Department itself. A new system of collecting and burning waste paper, instead of selling it, was actually instituted.

A definite breach was prevented chiefly by the efforts of Dwight W. Morrow, a personal friend and classmate of President Coolidge, who came to Washington and convinced the President that a break with Mexico would mean revolution, and that revolution would mean losses to American investors and danger to Americans in Mexico. The Government there, even though imperfect, he pointed out, was better than no government.

This impasse between the two countries dragged through the winter. In April, Mr. Morrow went to Washington again and arranged for a luncheon at the Mexican Embassy which Secretary Kellogg attended. The next day Ambassador Telles, Secretary Kellogg and Mr. Morrow held a conference at the White House. About two weeks later President Coolidge outlined in an address before the United Press Associations in New York a more conciliatory policy toward Mexico than he had ever before maintained.

This address marked the beginning of American conciliation with Mexico. Two months later Ambassador Sheffield, who had been one of the strongest advocates of old-fashioned diplomacy in Mexico, resigned. Mr. Morrow's appointment was announced in September.

Before the new Ambassador assumed his duties he spent a month in the United States talking with everyone who knew Mexico, from labor leaders to American investors. He made plans for Lindbergh's flight to Mexico City, which so captured the hearts of the Mexican people. When he arrived in Mexico City he practiced personal diplomacy. He toured the country with President Calles and Will Rogers, visiting undeveloped areas which few Americans ever see, especially diplomatists.

The result has been a renewed popularity for the United States. Banners proclaiming "Viva Estados Unidos"—something never seen in the streets of Mexico during the long-drawn-out oil disputes—were displayed during Lindbergh's visit. Ambassador Morrow was, of course, materially aided by fortuitous circumstances. At the time he took up his duties, revenues from petroleum had dropped materially. Mexico was faced with the problem of obtaining an external loan, with little security or confidence on which to borrow it. The settlement of the outstanding controversies with the United States, President Calles knew, would not only restore confidence but increase petroleum revenues.

Finally, Ambassador Morrow has been more than reasonable in meeting Mexico halfway in the solution of her problems. In the petroleum settlement, Mexico has not agreed to exempt from the full force of the petroleum law United States companies whose titles are being contested. There are a number of concerns which secured titles to their property by devious methods prior to 1917 and which now claim the same status as companies whose titles were clearly established prior to 1917. Ambassador Morrow has not given his support to the former.

Mr. Morrow has further co-operated in endeavoring to solve American-Mexican problems by en-

deavoring to find money by which the Government can pay for the agrarian property which it has taken over and to help supply seeds and tools for its cultivation by the peasants.

### A Third Party Movement

SPEAKING from Washington to an audience in Columbus, O., recently, the address being broadcast direct to the hall in which a meeting of the Law Enforcement League was being held, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho made the direct charge that the Democratic and Republican Parties, through their organization leaders, have conspired to keep the prohibition issue out of the coming presidential campaign. This is by no means the first intimation that it is the intention of party leaders, in the face of what they must acknowledge is a popular demand that the Republican Party, at least, commit itself unqualifiedly to a support of the law, to refuse an outspoken platform declaration either for or against the Eighteenth Amendment.

Except as Senator Borah, by means of a questionnaire, has succeeded in pledging individual Republican candidates to a policy of enforcement, there has been no declaration by those of either party which might, even by liberal construction, be interpreted as an unalterable party commitment. It would be presumptuous for those who are accused of having entered into a conspiracy of silence to claim that their attitude meets the approval of even an insignificant minority of the people they assume the right to represent. It is equally vain for them to hope that tacit or constructive endorsement of their course will be indicated or that such can be construed from heretofore silent condonation.

There is being manifested, both in the South and in the North, among the rank and file of both the political parties, that discontent which, under proper aggressive leadership, would take formidable shape in a new and definite third party movement. The middle West, which has frequently encouraged and supported such movements in recent years, is more ready for a similar adventure today than at any time in twenty years. The nucleus of such a movement would be the existing remnant of the Farmer-Labor Party, perhaps, the incentive being the contemplated failure of farm relief legislation at the present session of Congress. The South, aroused in advance by agitation in behalf of such legislation, might add its strength if the Democratic Party succeeds in imposing the will of Tammany Hall upon the Houston convention. The East and West can enroll today, in advance of any revolt, millions of men and women voters who stand ready to sacrifice party allegiance to a cause which they deem vital and paramount as a moral issue.

### "A Great Free Trade Block"

"THE Germans may place themselves at the head of a great central European Free Trade Zollverein" (customs union), says Walter Runciman, M. P., in an address to young

British Liberals. "If they were to take the lead in that," he goes on to say, "I have no doubt they would induce almost the whole of the nations in central Europe to form themselves into one great free trade block. The German delegates at the economic conference at Geneva were very much impressed by the analogy between the United States of America and Europe. From what I hear from Germany they are doing their best to press their views upon their neighbors. Some of their neighbors are very much bitten with the idea."

Mr. Runciman thinks the prospects of the scheme are so good that he would have Britain take action to come into the arrangement. He speaks with weight as a member of a great shipping firm, and himself no small authority upon business questions. The scheme he refers to has such vast possibilities for helping not only Germany but the whole of Europe back to prosperity that Mr. Runciman's robust faith in it is to be welcomed, even if his confidence still rests more on hope than on concrete fact.

### Democracy and Patriotism

THE Prime Minister of England, in paraphrasing President Wilson's famous phrase, "We must make the world safe for democracy," with the statement that "We must make democracy safe for the world," simply indicated the change which has come about in world conditions since the original words were uttered. When Mr. Wilson spoke, a powerful military autocracy had just been defeated and democracy was not on trial in the court of public opinion as it is today. Mr. Baldwin, whose Government has been reproached even by Conservative supporters for its socialistic paternalism, and by English radicals for its failure to go still further with such reforms as doles and subsidies, is especially competent to voice the aspirations and apprehensions of those who see in representative democratic government the soil wherein grows the finest flower of human progress and liberty.

Faith and patience, said Mr. Baldwin, are two elements essential to good government. Difficulties are inseparable from a democratic form of government. This thought he amplified thus:

A tyranny is a simple form, and anarchy is simple. Democracy is not simple. You can have a good tyrant, but tyrants, generally, have been bad. Why? Because a tyrant has been put in a position where he is responsible to no one but himself. Human nature cannot stand that. Our governors are responsible to the people. They have got to be worthy of that trust and the people have got to be worthy of good governors. The contract is mutual. Under a tyranny there is no responsibility to the people. There can be no greater danger as to the kind of representatives they choose. The responsibility rests with the people themselves and they cannot avoid it. We shall never achieve that perfect democracy at which we aim until the whole people play their part. Every individual must bear his share of the burden.

Mr. Baldwin was speaking to a vast audience of young Britons, members of the Junior Imperial League, at Albert Hall, and repeated a remark he made at Cardiff some time ago, that no political party which failed to attract the youth of the country could live. He declared politics is a career worth entering upon; that the work is worth doing if it is done in "that spirit of working toward the perfection of your

own country, believing that in that way you may make the greatest contribution toward the ultimate perfection of the whole world."

He was sure that the truest patriotism is that which is grounded in the love of home, and continued:

There is a real danger if you try neglecting that elementary duty, if you think it sounds grander and bigger to embrace the love of humanity first. There is an old saying that "Charity begins at home." What it really means is this: We all of us have to begin with faith in and love for our own home and those who belong to us. "If ye love not the brethren whom ye have seen"—that is the foundation on which everything is built. Then the love of home, the sympathy with those who live at home, the work for those at home, can be carried on in ever-widening circles until you embrace the whole universe.

### The Cutty Sark and Its Skipper

TODAY, perhaps, few recall offhand Capt. Richard Woodget and his Cutty Sark. Yet it is less than forty years since he was famous as the skipper of what was one of the fastest merchant ships that ever went under sail, and his passing on at an age well over fourscore years removes one of the picturesque figures of the sea.

Stories in abundance are told concerning him and his experiences, and we learn that he knew no fear and expected his men also to be fearless. He understood the art of gently urging his craft to its highest efforts rather than forcing it relentlessly. And yet his main aim, once outside of the limits of land, was to cover the distance between ports as rapidly as possible. With a tam-o'-shanter for his headgear, he was unique in his habits and dress. Affectionate and strictly temperate, but demanding and obtaining the most from his men, he deserves the tributes that are accorded him.

Captain Woodget was truly a graduate of the school of practical experience, for he went to sea when but a boy and wrestled from the activities with which he found himself connected their lessons and their joys. Well might the lines of Allan Cunningham be applied to this seaman and his ship:

A wet sheet and a flowing sea,  
A wind that follows fast  
And fills the white and rustling sails,  
And bends the gallant mast;  
And bends the gallant mast, my boys,  
While, like the eagle free,  
Away the good ship flies, and leaves  
Old England in the lee.

### A Musical Merger

ANOTHER orchestra, the one long directed by Walter Damrosch, has been merged, as the phrase goes, with the Philharmonic of New York. Like the one that was for a few seasons captained by Artur Bodanzky, it goes under, though in glamorous honor. The New York Symphony disappears, and something bearing the name, "Philharmonic Symphony," rides the waves.

The marrow of the matter seems to be that the New York Symphony could not hold on and flourish without the Damrosch guidance. Winter after winter now, conductors of the highest

European renown have been invited to take charge of certain of the New York Symphony concerts. But without avail; the listeners, more particularly those attending the Thursday and Friday performances in Carnegie Hall, declined to respond with their former enthusiasm to the visitors' interpretations. They must have things the usual way, or not at all.

Possibly a better notion had been for Mr. Damrosch to train an American for a while to assist him and finally to succeed him. For unquestionably a disposition in favor of native leadership prevailed amongst the regular subscribers, though clearly a more hospitable attitude toward whatever British, Austrian or German "guest" held the baton characterized the popular audiences of the Sunday matinees at Mecca Auditorium. If, however, no American of broad enough shoulders and masterful enough carriage to wear the Damrosch mantle could be found, then the expedient of a Goossens, a Klemperer or a Busch term of conducting was perhaps the only one that offered promise.

But artistic policies out of the count, the merging of competitive orchestral bodies with the Philharmonic has an explanation connected with the welfare and the livelihood of musicians. Periods of inactivity, whether off-season weeks or idle days in the week, are no more to the liking of players upon instruments than to other craftsmen. The big institution, to be known as the Philharmonic Symphony, must give a violinist, a flutist or a trombonist a surer year's engagement than did either the New York Symphony or the Philharmonic under the old order. So while the new scheme may mean a smaller number of performers, and consequently fewer positions, it will doubtless mean also a more satisfactory prospect for those artists who are appointed to the desks.

## Random Ramblings

Pennsylvania is to make a state reservation out of the newly discovered six-acre patch of huckleberries, which, by the way, are known officially as "gaylussacia brachycera." Just fancy asking for and eating a piece of "gaylussacia brachycera" pie.

Reading of that \$32,500 stamp on exhibition with others in New York reminds one of the man who sent \$10 for a "genuine steel engraving of George Washington issued under the auspices of the United States Government," and received a 2-cent stamp.

Mary Pickford says the spectators are the real actors and feel what is being depicted before them. As Shakespeare puts it:

All the world's a stage,  
And all the men and women merely players.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore, New York ornithologist, says the first robin doesn't mean anything as a forerunner. Possibly not, but his first note of "spring's coming" sounds pretty good to most people.

That Government clerk whose wife makes both ends meet for a family of five on his \$125 a month, appears to have a true helpmeet.

The fewer strings on international agreements the less chance for entanglements.

## Mr. Dicer of Claverly Street

I HAD a feeling that Mr. Dicer would be a nuisance on Claverly Street from the first. It appeared that he was one of those handy men who do extraordinary things about the house. It began with the report that he was redecorating his new home, single-handed. Then it developed that he was throwing up new shelves and cupboards at a great rate.

The wives of Claverly Street, which, if you remember, is Our Street, looked reproachfully at their husbands. If Henry Dicer could build a bird bath for his backyard, why couldn't others do likewise? They asked. Before long most of the men on Claverly Street were familiar with the name Dicer. A feeling of hostility arose. It grew stronger. Mr. Dicer, we were told, had made his wife built-in bookcases, a stair rail, a chimney settle.

Personally, I could not credit all the wonders, but when I learned on reliable authority that Mr. Dicer had given single-handed battle to a leak in his plumbing, and emerged from this desperate engagement the victor, the real inwardness of the situation broke upon me. As an immediate concession I repaired the window that had been cracked so long in our cold closet. It was curious how many other husbands along Claverly Street were seen with tools in their hands at about this time!

My wife asked me to call on the Dicers. I had been dodging this duty for some time, but my wife insisted. The Dicers' curtains were up, she said. Furthermore, my wife owned Mrs. Dicer a cookie-plate. When I learned of the cookie-plate I yielded; I knew a visit was inevitable.

You see, on Claverly Street, our wives often greet new neighbors with some friendly little exchange between kitchens, before exchanging calls between parlors. In this case the first gift had been a rose-cutting from our garden. Mrs. Dicer had responded with a plate of cookies. Naturally my wife could not return the Dicer plate empty, so she sent back some cake on it, and this left Mrs. Dicer still in debt, who returned the plate with some molasses candy.

Such an exchange of compliments and comestibles might continue indefinitely. For instance, that antique hand-painted plate of Miss Frue Snatch's (the mauve one, with the roses on it) was an heirloom ever so long when Mrs. Dicer first took the old Smith house. In general an acquaintance thus fostered is felt to begin very auspiciously. Of course, such interchanges inevitably culminate in a call.

We called on the Dicers. Mr. Dicer was not at home. I heaved a sigh of relief and followed Mrs. Dicer, a comfortable little body, about the newly decorated house. Things looked safe and I began to regain confidence.

I must explain, in passing, that I am not a handy man. At least, not in a true sense of the word. I do little odd jobs now and then like fixing leaky faucets, and I have even repaired by wife's vacuum cleaner which she declares has never been quite the same since. I once fixed the kitchen wall clock, too, and to this day it strikes thirteen at noon. But I do not think I could fairly be called "handy." At any rate—as I was saying—it began to look as though Mr. Dicer might be quite a normal husband after all, and a fit neighbor for Claverly Street.

And then the talk shifted to porches.

"Yes," said Mrs. Dicer, simply, "Henry is building us one."

"Building—what?" I gasped. Mrs. Dicer repeated it. He was building a porch. No, Henry was not a carpenter. Just handy.

My wife looked thoughtfully at me. I resolved to repair the leak in our back roof the minute I got home. But there was more to come. Mrs. Dicer asked us to see her automatic refrigerator. It looked like a box by electricity.

One of those self-cooling affairs that run by electricity.

## From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

WHILE the population of France, by the last tabulation, has crossed the 40,000,000 mark and is increasing rather than decreasing, the Government is, nevertheless, pleasantly bent upon raising further the number of inhabitants in France. The Dutchman with a comfortable bed, said the government expert in the closing debates of the Chamber of Deputies, and once a Dutchman comes to France he will stay. And give the Pole a school of his own if you wish to keep him. It is not wisdom to force the French language too quickly on him and his family if you wish him to remain and become a citizen. It is the same with Italy. Each year Holland and Italy send out 100,000 emigrants apiece, and Poland distributes 300,000. France is ready to absorb a good proportion of these, although the Government is beginning to consider the advisability, even as the United States has done, of selective immigration.

A little river has suddenly tripled its length. Instead of being three miles long, it is nearly ten; and in place of a quiet meander through its accustomed valley, it has gone back and occupied the bed it rushed down in the tertiary period, millions of years back, when huge reptiles lounged about France. The river is called the Druac and is a tributary of the Somme. Without warning, water commenced flowing from the old source of the stream, some seven miles farther up the ancient river bed, and as a result large public works are being undertaken to restore to the river its rightful place and to keep it there, since its tendency is now to wander into fields and over gardens.

A machine is being tested at Calais by the use of which it is claimed ships can be brought into port with safety even during the heaviest fog. It is an apparatus which detects by means of sound waves the precise distance from the bottom of the sea, and this fact, related to others, permits the pilot to know just where he is. He charts his course according to the results from the sounding instrument. The waves are cast out with a speed of 1500 meters a second and are recorded back, thus providing the ship with constant soundings. The vibratory frequency of what are called here these "ultra-sound waves" varies between 20,000 and several million per second. These "ultra-sounds" are projected like light vibrations in the water with the aid of an electric apparatus of a power of several kilowatts. The author of this process is P. Langevin, professor at the Collège de France. His apparatus is like wireless antennae in that it both sends and receives the sound waves. He claims, as he stated in a recent lecture, that his invention will mean much greater security in navigation.

France is not going to let Spain outdo it in the matter of monuments to literary heroes. If Spain is to erect Don Quixote's windmill in honor of Cervantes, France is proposing a statue of d'Artagnan to the glory of Alexandre Dumas. What matter if Don Quixote really existed or not? There must have been surely Three Musketeers as chivalrous and adventurous as those of Dumas. The character of Pons de la Fonderie, and besides, there was a brave fellow d'Artagnan, Charles de Baatz, who distinguished himself in the seventeenth century and who is said to have been the original of Dumas' famous figure.

Industrial and commercial circles here listened with respectful interest to a suggestion from a prominent English economist that the countries of Europe go on a three-year "tariff holiday." The nations have experienced the fruits of the "naval holiday" resulting from the Washington conference, when the big naval powers agreed to hold down for ten years building of the great ships of the line. In the same way, Sir Clive Morrison-Bell, M. P., argued in an

It was built-in, too, just fitting a closet. Altogether, quite shipshape. I gave it guarded praise.

"Yes," cooed Mrs. Dicer. "Henry built it."

"He—?"

"—Built it," repeated Mrs. Dicer.

Well, he had built it all by himself. He wasn't a plumber, either. Just handy. As far as I could gather from Mrs. Dicer's explanation, Mr. Dicer was a simple engineer, working with the telephone people, and any little gadgets like these we saw, he made in his spare time. This particular refrigerator, we learned, lived on a diet of raw glycerine, ammonia and kielbasa, and its principal organs were in the cellar. We traced them down and came upon the chief component, an old air-pump, that Henry had salvaged from an abandoned garage.

As we stood there, who should come in but Henry himself. He seemed to be a mild young man, and launched straightaway into a bewildering explanation of refrigerators. I hastily shifted the subject to furnaces. It seemed a safe topic.

But it wasn't. Henry Dicer took us calmly to the other side of his basement and showed us a homestead, forced draft arrangement that he had added to his heating plant. It had transformed it. The result flew in the very face of furnace nature! With this apparatus his furnace had turned an erstwhile ravenous craving for the largest and most expensive size of anthracite into a polite partiality for the cheaper and smaller size—and less of it!

Such extraordinary defiance of natural laws roused even my exclamation. Thereafter, as we were led about the Dicer home, new improvements struck us everywhere. There was hardly room for them all. It was like Mark Twain's horse; the one, you remember, that had so many good points about it you could hang a hat almost anywhere. But this was merely part of my jealousy. Secretly—I was impressed. As our call neared its close the case looked dark for the rest of Claverly Street's husbands. Curiously enough, however, at the last minute, and by chance, something occurred that altered the whole situation.

Mr. Dicer, with a worried look, asked to be excused. He said that he had a toast to compose for his fraternity banquet, and that such matters bothered him. He admitted, with a wince, that he was not literary. Mrs. Dicer sadly shook her head. She murmured that Henry was slow in some directions. She said this in a resigned tone. Once, she said, Henry had almost worn out a rhyming dictionary when circumstances demanded a poem. No, decidedly, Henry was not literary.

Here was an opening. I seized it. A toast, I agreed sympathetically, was by no means an easy matter. I said this in a tone which implied that repairing a furnace was child's play to true artistic production. Some people, I continued, simply did not have the knack of writing. They were not, er, handy.

With casual reference to the stray compositions which I and friends along Claverly Street had turned out, I launched into the praise of authorship. The art of letters and mails, I remarked, was as nothing to that of rhyme and adverbs. The pen, I reminded Mrs. Dicer, was mightier than the monkey-wrench. In a peroration of some eloquence (which I omit) I called attention to pertinent remarks by Dryden, Shakespeare, and the editor of our local paper.

Mr. Dicer was floored. As I wiped my forehead he did not even attempt a reply. The inventor of the home-made refrigerator, the tamer of furnaces, was looking at me with something akin to awe. Of a sudden I perceived that Mr. Dicer was a really nice young man: I shook his hand cordially in parting.

My wife said a word to me all the way home. Claverly Street, as we walked home.

R. L. S.

address here that the states should bind themselves for a period of three years not to increase their tariffs further. As a result of this belief there would be "an economic harbor of refuge" whence fresh proposals might be launched, and dreams of today would become actualities. Prosperity would follow with the check in the heightening of tariff barriers such as we are now witnessing. He added that increasing trade would mean for Great Britain the disappearance of unemployment. While France has no unemployment to speak of, it would be without doubt much benefited by an enlarged industrial output such as would be bound to ensue if Sir Clive's plan were put through.

Three children have figured conspicuously in the news because of their extraordinary acts of unselfishness. One was a box of six years, Jean Deplechin of Nancy, who within the space of one year has twice rescued playmates in grave difficulties in the water. For this a book was recently presented to him inscribed in recognition of his bravery by Edouard Herriot, Minister of Public Instruction. Another boy, Louis Antoine, aged eleven, saved a baby girl, who had fallen in the water, by being lowered from a bridge until he could reach her. Finally, Colette Bloch, a twelve-year-old girl, has gone down on the Carnegie Foundation records for extreme bravery. Seeing a boat capsized in the Sarre River, she plunged in and swam to the man in the water. She held him up until a rope was thrown them and they were pulled ashore.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judges of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "Kettles and Geraniums"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An article published a short while ago on the editorial page of the Monitor among "Mirror of the World's Opinion" was entitled "Kettles and Geraniums," and interested me greatly.

While it was stated therein that one cannot have geraniums without the old-fashioned kitchen and teakettle, I would like to say that these are not necessary to produce the finest specimens of that plant. I have a modern home in the middle West and would like you to see my geraniums. I am sure you would agree that it takes something other than an old-fashioned kitchen and a teakettle to produce thrifty, blooming plants.

From the time the plants start blooming in the autumn, when I bring them into the house, I am never without blossoms. Friends marvel at the quality and profusion of blooms.

I am sure Brooklyn and Keokuk are not so far apart that those desiring could produce the same results and be able to enter our "flower friends" in the Brooklyn Botanic Garden contest.

EMMA R. WEISMAN.

### Unemployment and Trade Depression

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read the articles in the Monitor on unemployment and the business depression, but do not think they went to the bottom of the question. To say that the purchasing power of the public must be maintained seems plausible. Why do the public always have to keep on purchasing? Why can't the public have a little rest from that and save some money, and why can't the surplus of labor engaged in manufacture do something else for a while?

There is an idea contained in an editorial entitled "Tree Planting as an Outdoor Sport," that might be adapted to the employment situation. This editorial, as you remember, told of the profitable planting to trees of land that could not be made to pay as a farm. Maybe something besides manufactures ought to be "sown" and developed in certain districts for a while.

BENTLEY McMULLIN.